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Capt. Asa Walker, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. San Francisco, has made a report to the Navy Department as to the feasibility of establishing a naval coaling station on the west coast of Africa, and while his report will not be made public, there are intimations that it recommends the establishment of a station near Monrovia, in Liberia. The need of a coaling base in that part of the world is well understood by our naval authorities, and there is reason to believe that the Government of Liberia would make the necessary concession not only willingly, but gladly. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 26 we quoted a statement from the Liberia Recorder, published at Monrovia May 24, to the effect that the San Francisco was still there and that her crew were doing "so much surveying, buoying and sounding" that a coaling station, breakwater or something of the kind would probably be the result. The Recorder added that the people of Liberia would hail with delight any project likely to bring them into closer association with the United States, and that any needful concessions would be cheerfully granted. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the work of Captain Walker at Monrovia, so approvingly noticed by the Recorder, may have laid the foundations for a valuable naval base in those waters. It is regarded as no less desirable that the U.S. Navy shall have a first-class coaling station on the coast of Peru, and though we are not advised that any steps have been taken in that direction, we do not imagine that the matter is being neglected. The building of the isthmian canal is destined to give Peru a greatly increased importance in the unfolding commerce of the Pacific. Large projects, backed by capital from the United States, for the development of Peruvian resources, are already taking form, and within the next twenty years we shall probably witness in Peru and Chile, on the west coast of South America, a commercial and industrial development corresponding to that which has already taken place in Argentina and Brasil, on the east coast. The defense of the isthmian canal by the United States makes it necessary that the Navy should have adequate coaling bases convenient to both approaches to the waterway, and one of those on the west should, if possible, be established on the Peruvian coast.

There is much earnest and not wholly unwarranted protest among the authorities and inmates of the Soldiers' Home in Washington against the proposal that the new Army hospital shall be built on the grounds of the institution, and the matter is almost certain to become the subject of an animated controversy at the next session of Congress. The appropriation for the hospital, \$140,000 is already available, but the work of construction cannot begin until a site for the institution has been approved by Congress. The approval by that body of the plan to build the hospital in the beautiful grounds of the Soldiers' Home will be so earnestly opposed that a site may have to be sought elsewhere, in which event a location at Washington Barracks has been suggested, but as the barracks is to be the home of the new War College it is not regarded as a suitable place for a hospital. The Soldiers' Home is, in a sense, the property of the members of the Army, who have paid for it individually and collectively, and every soldier of the Regular Army is entitled to share in its comforts and privileges when he is no longer fit for active duty. The foundation of the institution was a sum of money captured by General Scott during the Mexican War, and for more than half a century every soldier of the Regular Army has been taxed at the rate of twelve and a half cents a month to provide for its maintenance. In this

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

way the members of the Army have acquired a proprietary interest in the institution which entitles them to decide whether its grounds shall be appropriated for other purposes. That may be a sentiment merely, but it is neither weak nor unreasonable.

Secretary Root's desire for increased breadth and thoroughness in the training of young officers of the Army has received a prompt response in the program of instruction which has been approved by the War College Board for the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. This college, which was formerly the Infantry and Cavalry School, has been so enlarged as to include all branches of the Service, and ninety-six young officers of Cavalry and Infantry have been ordered there to take the course of instruction which covers a period of one year. Under the original scheme it was intended that the college should receive as students all officers who had specially qualified themselves in the officers' schools at Army posts, but it has not been practicable to develop those schools to the desired point of thoroughness, and it has therefore been decided to select student officers for the present term at the college according to seniority. This plan will give lieutenants at the top of the list a chance to obtain diplomas from the college that will excuse them from further examination for promotion for a period of five years. As soon as the post schools are thoroughly organized the student officers will be selected therefrom and given a course of instruction at the college which will include theoretical and practical training with all arms of the Service, after which those showing the highest efficiency are to be assigned to further work in the college. The work at the college will be different from that at the Army War College in Washington. At the last named institution there will be no class recitations from officers, the purpose there being to develop the individual ability of each officer by assigning him to work along professional lines. The principal work of the institution will be to solve general war problems and questions relating to defense.

Harper's Weekly says: "Several military officers besides Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who compromised a fine military reputation, gained through more than forty years of service, by the utterance of three words that were not literally meant, have learned that the circumstances of an officer's life in the United States Army have greatly changed in the last four years. In the long, slow, secluded garrison days between the Civil and the Spanish wars, military headquarters were a good deal like a gentlemen's club, where one is apt to say a great deal more than one means, for the sake of contributing to the general animation. There was then very little likelihood of an officer being held accountable for anything he said, unless he had committed the unclimbable offense of uttering injurious charges against another officer. A civilian at headquarters was there on the same terms as those on which a guest is present at a club; he was personally vouchered for. Things are now greatly different. The degree of prudence, of abstention from what the President calls 'loose and violent talk,' which is now enjoined upon an American officer, would certainly be the death of any club. But military headquarters are not now a club—they are an official center, always in the public eye, where men are charged with a momentous responsibility. Officers are supposed to be retired before the 'talking age' begins; and it certainly looks as if they must make very sure that it does not begin before they are retired."

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, is rapidly completing plans for a floating dry dock capable of accommodating a battleship of 16,000 tons which is to be taken to the Philippines, and bids for the construction of the work will soon be invited by the Navy Department. The fund available for this purpose amounts to \$1,250,000, and when the dock, which is to be of steel, is completed, the question of getting it to its destination will become a matter of serious importance. Even if built on the Pacific coast, the work of towing so large a structure across the Pacific Ocean would be both formidable and hazardous, while if it is constructed on the Atlantic seaboard the difficulties in the way of taking it to the Philippines, including the passage of the Suez Canal, will be still more complicated. The success of the British Government, however, in towing its immense floating dock from England to Bermuda, and Spain's success in towing her splendid steel dock from England to Havana shows that the scheme of conveying the proposed dock from the United States to the Philippines is entirely practicable. The distance to be covered is far greater in the case of the dock for the Philippines than it was in either of the others, but that is an incident rather than an element in the project.

Of course no objection can be made to the presence of foreign military and naval attachés at Newport or other points of observation near the forthcoming joint maneuvers along the Atlantic coast, but it is well that they have been warned against any indiscreet zeal in the pursuit of technical information. They will not be permitted aboard any of the ships of the fleet nor in any of the forts or fortifications on shore, and plain notice has been given that if any of their number is found to have taken observations the Secretary of State will be asked to take cognizance of his conduct. It is already evident that all the attachés of the various foreign embassies and legations in Washington will make their headquarters at Newport while the maneuvers are in

progress, and their right to be there cannot be questioned, but if any of them resorts to unprofessional or forbidden means to obtain information as to the military operations under way he will probably get himself into serious trouble. The maneuvers are a strictly private affair of the United States, and the Government is clearly resolved that all foreign attachés shall respect them as such.

The perusal of a letter written sixty-one years ago brings forcibly to view the change in medical practice which has occurred during this period. The writer was the nine-year-old daughter of a clergyman, and she describes how the doctors dealt with her father in a case of sore throat. First, they bled him; the next day they gave him calomel and jalap, and the third day dosed him with a powerful emetic. The effect upon the good clergyman is shown in a letter from him, dwelling upon the unsatisfactory state of his spiritual condition and rejoicing that life is short, so that the end will at the most soon come. There is unconscious humor in the apparent absence of any suspicion that the doctors had anything to do with his state of spiritual gloom. As he lived forty-five years longer, and to the age of eighty-five, it is apparent that he had a constitution which was too much even for the old school doctors; but their victims must have been numerous. Here is a problem for the philosopher: To determine the relation between the old practice of medicine and gloomy views of religion. No doubt bad feeding and heroic systems of medical treatment are responsible for a very large amount of the heresy that is abroad in the world.

Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., in reviewing the case of Private Francis J. Flanigan, Co. L, 15th Inf., charged with using obscene language toward and driving out of his store, one Bernando Ubaldo and sentenced to confinement for one month with loss of pay, says: "He pleaded guilty to the one specification alleging that he used indecent language toward Bernando Ubaldo. He is found not guilty of the second specification, and guilty of the first specification and charge. The only evidence introduced shows that the owner of the store was not Bernando Ubaldo, but Marin Ubaldo, and further that Ubaldo was not in the store, and was not assaulted by the accused. The statement of the accused is not in accordance with his plea to the specification charging him with indecent language toward Ubaldo. An investigation such as has been certified to have been made in first endorsement, would certainly have brought out facts sufficient to prevent the trial from being a failure. The accused plead without counsel, and should have been instructed by the Judge Advocate, but the court having found the accused guilty of using language as alleged, sets a low valuation on decency by its sentence."

In pursuance of the provision of the new Army Appropriation Act setting aside \$500,000 for use in establishing amusement halls at the various Army posts, a board of Army officers will shortly be appointed to visit the posts and report as to how the money should be expended. It is believed that in many cases buildings already in existence can be transformed into attractive amusement halls at small expense, but at many other posts entirely new buildings will have to be erected. These halls are to provide reading rooms, gymnasiums, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, baths and other features designed for the convenience and comfort of the soldier. It is believed that these halls, properly conducted, will do much to relieve the monotony of life at the average military post and at the same time contribute to the mental and physical welfare of the troops, thereby rendering the Service more attractive to desirable young men who are needed in the ranks. The undertaking is, of course, in the nature of an experiment, but we do not doubt that, if proper care is taken in building, fitting and conducting the halls the money they cost will prove to be a thoroughly wise and profitable investment.

President Roosevelt's approval of the sentence of the court-martial which condemned First Class Cadet Alexander G. Pendleton to dismissal from the United States Military Academy on conviction of hazing, sharply emphasizes the rigorous provisions of the law under which the accused was tried. It appears that Cadet Pendleton was not guilty of what may be called hazing in a strict sense, though his offense falls within the provision of the regulation which forbids any cadet to disturb another in his tent or room or to annoy, molest or harass him. Irrespective of the merits of the present case, the dismissal of Cadet Pendleton vividly illustrates the severity of the anti-hazing law. As to the wisdom and fairness of a measure which provides the same irrevocable penalty for each of a large number of acts of varied degrees of reprehensibility, there appears to be considerable room for doubt.

General Delarey and General Botha, former commanders of the Boer armies, who are coming to the United States to inquire into our farming methods may be assured of a cordial and general welcome. American sympathy for the Boer is based upon a realization of their qualities as fighting men, and it appears to have increased as their cause grew more and more hopeless. It was strengthened also by their skill and valor in the field, and it has been transformed into general admiration by their manly bearing to defeat.

Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough, U.S.N., supervisor of New York Harbor, in an official report recently forwarded to Washington, gives some interesting statistics as to the material dumped in the waters around New York and the amount of garbage reduced at Barren Island. Commander Qualtrough says that the present system of rigid inspection is having the effect of lessening the dumping of dirt and refuse matter into the channels of the harbor. A great number of cases of this kind were detected and punished during the past year, with the result that the practice is being stopped. He reports that during the past year 260,005 cubic yards of garbage, dead animals, offal, etc., were reduced on Barren Island. Of the total of 19,000,000 cubic yards of city refuse, mud, sand, shells, etc., that were removed from New York city last year, 13,574,799 cubic yards were deposited near the mouth of the harbor; 1,258,117 cubic yards of dredging spoils were deposited in Long Island Sound, a large percentage of which was utilized for the propagation of oysters, being scattered over the oyster beds under the supervision of the Shellfish Commission of the State of Connecticut. This material consisted principally of sand and shells. More than 4,000,000 cubic yards of cellar dirt, ashes and other inoffensive material were used in filling in behind bulkheads, reclaiming land, etc. Commander Qualtrough also reports that the entire garbage from the city of New York is now being disposed of by reduction process on Barren Island, 241,750 cubic yards having been got rid of in this manner during the past fiscal year. He says that the final disposition of the balance of the city's refuse, commonly termed "street sweepings," continues to be a serious problem, and that although efforts have been made by the city to dispose of it in some sanitary and less objectionable method than by dumping it at the mouth of the harbor, they have been unsuccessful.

In announcing that Rear Admiral George W. Melville, for seventeen years Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, will probably be retained in that position beyond the retiring age of 62 years, which he will reach in January, 1903, Major J. M. Carson, Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, pays an earnest tribute to the admiral's skill, energy and professional achievements. As reasons for urging that Admiral Melville be retained at the head of the bureau after reaching the retiring age, Major Carson points out that his mental and professional powers are stronger than ever before, that he is needed in order that the Navy Personnel Act may have a fair and thorough trial and that his services will be almost invaluable in supervising the construction of the costly new warships now under construction or authorized by existing laws. Of the admiral's services for the Navy Major Carson says: "The judgment of Admiral Melville has saved the country millions of dollars alone in the single act of preventing the wholesale adoption of the Belleville boiler as the approved type for the American Navy. His name will always be associated in the Service as the designer of the triple-screw engine. He was one of the first to recognize that in the installation of naval machinery the character and installation of the various auxiliaries was of prime importance, and that it was attention to details in the designing of naval machinery that insured reliability and endurance. As one of his associates on the Board of Construction declared, his great value to the Navy has been due as much to the evils he has prevented as to the results he has accomplished." This estimate of Admiral Melville's services is discriminating and well deserved. It will receive the unqualified approval of all who are familiar with his record.

Calling attention to the good chances for young men in the Navy in an article in *Leslie's Weekly*, Harry Beardsley notes that there is opportunity in the mechanical line, especially, because the machines of war are intricate mechanisms and it requires skilled hands to repair them and keep them in order. A machinist of the first class, involving a higher degree of skill than that of the second class, receives \$55 a month, and a chief machinist \$70 a month. Then when a machinist becomes an officer, and he is in charge of parts of the ship machinery, he receives a salary of \$1,800 a year. Any mechanical skill which a man may possess will at once be of use to him, because plumbers and fitters, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths are all wanted. The article goes on to quote Capt. A. S. Snow, commanding the receiving ship *Columbia*, at the New York Navy Yard. "A ship is such a complex organism," said Captain Snow, "that men have to be trained specially for the various and varied duties on board a man-of-war. It is this that furnishes an opportunity for advancement. If a man has mechanical skill it is possible for him to receive, after seven years of service, the highest pay of an enlisted man in the service—\$1,800 a year. In addition to this salary he is at no expense for food or lodging, and the matter of clothing is a minor item, because the uniform of the Navy is cheap and the clothing is durable. Besides, there is an inducement to save. On all money that is deposited with the paymaster of the ship by any man in the Service, the Government pays interest at the rate of four per cent—which is a very profitable income."

While the report that the object of the forthcoming visit of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to the German Emperor is to propose a concerted reduction of Continental armaments is, doubtless, largely conjectural, it

is at least plausible and has some warrant in Italian economic conditions. The obligations imposed upon Italy by the Triple Alliance and by other agreements, have compelled her to create and maintain a naval and military establishment far beyond her actual importance as a Continental power. To support this establishment has saddled her with tax burdens far beyond her strength. But, as it is, the idea of European disarmament seems to be merely a fantastic and impossible dream. The cable reports say that, in making his proposal to the German Emperor, King Victor Emmanuel will bear the full approval of Russia. This, of course, is encouraging, but it is worth recalling that Russia, after proposing a grand scheme of European disarmament to the notable conference at The Hague, followed it up with enormously increased activity in the development of her army and navy. That Germany would seriously consider a project of disarmament, even on a limited scale, is scarcely conceivable. Her territorial and commercial aspirations are so vast that she would not if she could, and could not if she would.

David Hannay, writing in the *Navy and Army Illustrated*, comes to the defense of the authorities of the British Military College at Sandhurst, who have been much criticized for their action in rustication a number of cadets as a result of the recent disturbances. The good public, he says, "has been moved to the depths of its heart by hearing that the innocent are punished with the guilty. Yet nothing is more consistent with, nor more inseparable from, military discipline than collective responsibility. It constantly happens that discipline cannot be enforced without making the whole corps, or ship's company, answerable. When one of the battalions of the Guards thought fit to have a barring out, all the members of that honorable corps were not concerned, but they all had to be rusticated to Bermuda. In the savage old times a body of soldiers was occasionally decimated—that is to say, every tenth man was executed, with no regard to his individual responsibility. A man, whether he be an officer or only in the ranks, takes all the credit he can get for belonging to a famous regiment. When it is distinguished and glorified, he takes his share, whatever his personal merits may have been. When there is discredit, and the consequences of discredit, he must take them, too."

Notwithstanding the fact that legislation enacted during the recent session of Congress will have the effect of adding about 10,000 names to the pension rolls, it is the belief of Commissioner Ware that high water mark in the number of pensioners has already been reached. He states that the names on the roll on July 1, 1902, numbered 999,446, and his belief that this number will not be exceeded is based upon the expectation that the increasing death rate among the older pensioners will more than offset the additions to the list which have been authorized by recent legislation. The Pension Commissioner estimates the deaths of pensioners during the current fiscal year at 40,000, which as against 10,000 additions to the rolls, would effect a reduction of 30,000 in the whole number. It is worth noting, however, that, whereas the number of pensioners declined from 993,714 in 1898 to 991,519 in 1899, it has since then steadily increased, rising to 993,529 in 1900, to 997,735 in 1901, and, as already stated, to 999,446 in 1902. Moreover, the total of pensions for death and disability because of service in the Philippines is not yet in sight, so that, while Commissioner Ware's optimistic opinion as to the future trend of the pension roll is pleasing, it is by no means convincing.

Another step toward a judicial determination of the question whether the people of the islands acquired from Spain by the United States are citizens of the United States has been taken in an order recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the immigration officers at the various American ports of entry. This order states that persons arriving in the United States from Porto Rico and the Philippines, being citizens of those islands, must be treated as aliens and required to pay the head tax of \$1.50 imposed upon immigrants from foreign countries. In defining the civil status of the inhabitants of our insular possessions the Government thus far has gone no further than to declare that such persons, being citizens of those islands, "are entitled to the protection of the United States." The only judicial ruling thus far given with reference to the political status of the Philippines was rendered by the United States Supreme Court last winter, and quoted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of December 7, 1901, to the effect that our outlying possessions are not a part of the United States within the application of the revenue provisions of the Constitution. That decision, while it does not directly nullify the Filipino claim to United States citizenship, appears to do so by implication.

An excellent method of lowering the flag at retreat, for use at posts where there is no band, was invented some years ago by Major Edward Davis, Art. Corps, and is now in use by the troops under him at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I. The regulations require that the band shall play the "Star Spangled Banner," but as many posts have no band, the following ceremony is found to be very inspiring to patriotism, and some of the other small posts might well adopt it. The companies are formed "closed in mass" near the flagstaff and after retreat is sounded, the battalion is brought to "attention" and immediately starts to sing the first verse of the

national hymn. The flag is received by the corporal of the guard as the words "The land of the free and the home of the brave" are being sung. Major Davis believes that if this had been done before the War of the Rebellion, and had it been the custom for the audience to stand uncovered whenever the national hymn was played, many a man who went South could not have done so and that war would not have been so long. This ceremony was started at Fort Monroe in 1891, when the Sunday night concerts at the Hygeia always ended with the "Star Spangled Banner." It has since been spread all over the country.

We learn from the *Mermaid*, published on the U.S.S. New York at Kobe, Japan, on June 11, that the consolidated messing system was to be inaugurated on the vessel about June 16, and after that date there will be no further necessity for the crew to contribute to the individual messes. The *Mermaid* goes on to say: "It is to be regretted that only one quarter rations will be commuted as that amount seems scarcely enough to allow the commissary department to take advantage of the cheap markets we sometimes meet while cruising. Many naval officers are of the opinion that one-half rations should be payable in money, in order that a greater variety of food, especially fresh meat and vegetables, might be procured. In connection with the new messing system, a canteen, where all articles necessary to men aboard ship can be obtained, is contemplated, the profits of which are directed, by Navy regulation, to be applied to the mess. If such a canteen be established on this vessel, it will undoubtedly add much to the success of the new messing system."

Comdr. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. *Machiis*, who arrived at Cape Haytien, Hayti, on July 28 to protect American interests from injury at the hands of warring political factions, cabled to the Navy Department under date of Aug. 4 as follows: "After interviewing authorities, aspect of affairs appears more satisfactory. Nationales are well armed. Rebels have been driven from critical positions. Little enthusiasm. No further danger of serious disturbances." The inference from this despatch is that Commander McCrea, in perfectly diplomatic but unmistakable language, informed the leaders of the contending forces that he would make six or eight distinct varieties of trouble for any man who interferred with American citizens or American rights, and that the leaders eagerly promised to be good. That is a way that Commander McCrea has. He is one of the most energetic and successful peace persuaders that ever sailed in West Indian or Central American waters.

Within the past week the National Rifle Association of America have received a request from Col. F. H. Phipps, U.S.A., commanding the Springfield Armory, for permission to send Army experts to Sea Girt to test the new rifle, and also a request from Major Frank Heath, U.S.A., commanding the Frankford Arsenal to test ammunition on the range. The alleged defects in Government ammunition at long ranges complained of by expert shots at Sea Girt was referred to in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week, and the officers of the Ordnance Department are anxious to obtain all the facts possible with a view to perfecting the ammunition. The National Rifle Association has granted the request received from Canada for a postponement of the Palma match until the second week in September. A Pullman palace car for the accommodation of the American team and others interested in the match who desire to attend will be run direct from Sea Girt to Ottawa, and Lieut. A. S. Jones, of the National Rifle Association, is now perfecting the arrangements.

A battalion of Field Artillery from Fort Sheridan, Ill., under command of Major A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., on a practice march, arrived at Pewaukee Lake, Wis., Aug. 2. On Aug. 6 the artillerymen were due at Watertown, Aug. 7, at Portage, Aug. 8, at Kilbourn, and Aug. 9 in Mauston, where they will remain over Sunday, and will reach Camp Douglass Monday night, Aug. 11. The batteries will remain in Camp Douglass for three weeks, where they will engage in target practice at 1,700, 2,500, 3,500 and 4,500 yards. The targets will be silhouette figures, and shrapnel will be fired after the range of the target has been ascertained. At the end of the time prescribed for target practice the men will march back to Fort Sheridan, probably by way of Madison.

President Schurman, of Cornell University, whose views on the Philippine problem have varied somewhat from time to time, in a recent address at Chautauqua, assured his hearers that the Philippines are "not a colony but an incipient sister commonwealth." This of course is a fanciful and sentimental view of the case. If the archipelago is not a colony it will be universally recognized as a mighty fine imitation of one which even the natives themselves can't distinguish from the genuine article.

We should like to obtain the following copies of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for which 15 cents a copy will be paid. Each copy must be complete and in fair condition: May 27, 1899; Sept. 29, 1900; Dec. 15, 1900; Dec. 22, 1900; Jan. 5, 1901, and Jan. 12, 1901.

An Army officer writes: "The JOURNAL is almost as indispensable as the Regulations, and it should be made official."

An interesting complication has developed at Panama which may presently require the exercise of United States authority. The first intimation of the trouble was given to the Navy Department in the following despatch, dated Panama, Aug. 6, from Comdr. William Potter, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. *Ranger*: "Am informed that the Government contemplates seizing the British vessel *Scipio*. No British man-of-war here." Instructions were at once cabled to Commander Potter not to interfere in the matter unless the British consul at Panama should request him to prevent the capture of the British vessel. If instructions should be sent the British consul at Panama to ask American interference to prevent the capture of the British vessel it would only be following precedent and custom. There being no British man-of-war in the Panama harbor it would be natural for the American Government to be asked for assistance. If the request is made Commander Potter can act at his own discretion, but there is little doubt that he would guard the British vessel. The Navy Department has received a letter dated La Guayra, July 10, from Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. *Cincinnati* in reply to the Department's instructions of July 7 directing him to protect Swedish and Norwegian vessels at La Guayra. Commander McLean says: "I called on the consul general for Sweden and Norway at Caracas and acquainted him with these instructions, and on the same day I sent an officer to the vice consul at La Guayra and also to each of the captains of three Norwegian barks at this port offering them assistance and protection, if needed. The consul general at Caracas expresses his thanks for the courtesy. The vice consul and captains of the barks called on me on board this ship and made grateful acknowledgment of the offers of protection."

While the failure of the effort to find considerable numbers of available and willing men for the enlisted force of the Navy among the striking miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania is a disappointment, it serves a useful purpose in that it emphasizes the need of persistent searching for adequate sources of supply. The most promising field is undoubtedly the region of the Great Lakes, on which some 4,000 men of excellent quality were enlisted for the naval service in the Spanish war. The possibilities of that territory are fully appreciated by the Navy Department, and proper means for their development will be afforded by the naval training station on the Great Lakes, for which a board of Navy officers are now seeking a site. Through that station the enormous shipping interests of the lakes can undoubtedly be made to serve as an important feeder to the enlisted force of the Navy, and it is clear that the efforts in that direction have been instituted none too soon. The limit of the enlisted force now fixed at 25,000, is sufficient for the needs of the Navy, but it makes practically no provision for the warships now under construction or authorized by existing law. The President, the Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, are all in hearty accord as to the need for an increase of the enlisted force to a maximum of not less than 40,000 men, and no doubt their annual reports will earnestly recommend that the increase be made. It is the only way to supply a need of the Navy which becomes more urgent as new vessels are added to the national fleet.

There seems to be some dissatisfaction among many officers of the Army relative to the new uniform regulations. On the whole, however, the general idea as followed by the board is meeting with approval. A large number of officers have expressed themselves as being dissatisfied with the "olive-drab" color of the service uniform. It must be admitted that the color is not very beautiful, but it is believed to be most serviceable. Another objection raised is to the new overcoat, which few officers seem to like. There is naturally much sentimental feeling in the doing away with the blue uniform for general wear. The expense attached to the uniform change will be reduced considerably by the fact that it is possible to have the old style full-dress coat altered to meet with the requirements of the regulation for the new coat. We are informed that this change can be made with very little expense to the officer. We publish in our column of correspondence some criticisms of the new uniform by officers of the Army. The principal objection appears to be to the change in the color of the Infantry facings.

With the beginning of the maneuvers to be held in the Caribbean Sea probably at the beginning of December, there will be a somewhat complete reorganization of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European Squadrons, and it is quite probable that the European station may be considerably reduced in numbers. American interests in Europe are rarely disturbed, and there is greater need of an efficient squadron in South Atlantic and Pacific waters. At the present time the South Atlantic squadron consists of a single battleship and one protected cruiser. The Bureau of Navigation is making desperate efforts to arrange for the commissioning of the *Texas*, the *Baltimore*, *Newark* and *Detroit* for the Atlantic coast, and for the Pacific side the *Montgomery* will be placed in readiness for sea service as soon as practicable. Following the maneuvers some additions will be made to the Asiatic station and without doubt one or more ships will be detailed for service in South American waters on both sides of the continent. It is likely that the

Illinois will remain on the European station until the expiration of the present cruise of Rear Admiral Crown.

A late cablegram from the senior officer present at Shanghai, China, informs the Department of the departure of the *Monterey* from that port bound up the Yangtze Kiang, her first objective point being the vice-royal city of Nankin. Since the departure of the *Monterey* from Manila and her arrival in China, this fine vessel has been doing regular man-o'-war's-man duty in the way of visiting ports, etc. This voyage up the Yangtze will probably bring to the notice of the inhabitants of this portion of the Flowery Kingdom for the first time a real "monitor." On her way to Nankin the *Monterey* will pass, on the left bank of this mighty stream, the native city of Li Hung Chang, N'Gangkin, a port but recently opened to the commerce of the world, where, to commemorate the great diplomat, is the only complete specimen of the pagoda in China. This pagoda has been renovated and restored to its exact condition when first constructed, and is now a notable landmark on the river bank. Attempts to photograph this memorial have always been frustrated by the local jealousy of the Tao-tai of the city.

The need for an increase in the number of officers in the Medical Department of the Navy is very urgent. As will be remembered, an attempt was made during the last session of Congress to get authority for such an increase, but without any success. Rear Admiral Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, has called the attention of Secretary Moody to the need of an increase in his department, and it is very likely that an urgent recommendation to this effect will be made in the next annual report of the Secretary. The establishment of a "waiting list" in the Medical Department has, in a measure, relieved matters. As already announced, three surgeons have been appointed, under an old law, to the temporary force of the Medical Department. These surgeons hold a position somewhat similar to that of the contract surgeon in the Army. They were required, however, to take an examination practically the same as is given for admission to the regular Medical Department. They constitute what we have termed the "waiting list."

The U.S.S. *Helena*, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, U.S.N., in command, is reported as arrived at the port of Foo Chow, China. The anchorage of this old and interesting town is some twelve miles away, at what is called the Pagoda Anchorage, and access to the city is by steam launch or native junk. Foo Chow is noted for its curious manufactures, including jade, copper, silk weaving, fans, india ink and saws; and for possessing the most interesting market for curios and second-hand articles in all the Empire. The foreign settlement, composed of English and Russians, is provided with a fine club, racket court, race course, and a fair hotel. The consular residence is among the few belonging to the United States Government, and is a fine establishment, well situated for comfort and health. The *Helena* will probably continue her cruise as far south as Swatow, the principal sugar shipping port of China.

The census of 1900 shows that there are 2,531,333 superfluous men in the country. "Here," says Harper's Weekly, "is reassurance for the disturbed who object to the recent order of the War Department that no more married men can be commissioned as second lieutenants, for it is apparent that not only can the Army be provided with second lieutenants, but that it can be equipped out of the supply of superfluous men with a full complement of line and staff, as well as with all the privates the country will pay for. Even then, material sufficient for a celibate navy will remain. To recur to the census figures, they show that in the United States, including so much of our new possessions as Hawaii, there are 6,726,779 bachelors of twenty years old or more, while there are 4,195,446 spinsters, as the bureau's word has it, of the same age. This may be all true, but it is cold comfort for those sensible maidens who prefer the wearers of the uniform to any other class of men."

There are still twelve vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant of the Ordnance Department of the Army, and from present indications there is no prospect of their being filled. The need for officers in the Ordnance Department at this time is very urgent, but it seems impossible to get officers of the line who are willing to take the examination with a view to getting the four years' detail. The trouble is that no inducement can be offered. The law requires that first lieutenants of the line be detailed to fill the vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department after they have passed the examination prescribed by the Secretary of War. Next year Congress will probably be asked to grant the necessary authority to take second lieutenants of the line, who meet the requirements, and detail them as first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department.

The first step in the policy recently outlined by Secretary Moody, which contemplates the substitution of retired officers of the Navy for all positions where they can be employed, was taken last week by the Bureau of Navigation in the orders issued to Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Osborn, U.S.N., retired, to relieve Comdr. William H. Turner, U.S.N., as inspector of the 14th Light House District, with headquarters at Cincinnati. It is understood that the other light house districts will be officiated by retired officers as soon as the necessary ar-

rangements can be carried out. Commander Osborn was retired from the active list of the Navy Dec. 8, 1898, and has been residing in Wheelersburg, Ohio, up to the present time. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1869, and was born in Ohio, Sept. 18, 1847.

We have noticed this week various sensational but amusing publications to the effect that several of our coast fortifications are inefficient. This is but another one of the periodical and hysterical outcries made from time to time during the dull season when news is scarce. Although it was hardly worth while, we have made careful inquiries at the War Department, and are able to assure our readers there is no such inefficiency as has been claimed. On the contrary, never in the history of the Army have the coast defences been in such an excellent condition as they are at the present time.

Comdr. William C. Eaton, U.S.N., has been selected by the Navy Department for service on the new battleship *Maine* as the officer in charge of the engineer department of that fine ship. He has been detached from duty as inspector of engineering material at Barberton, Ohio, and directed to report for duty in connection with fitting the *Maine* for sea, and on that vessel's going into commission to duty on board the ship. Commander Eaton has been relieved by Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Eldridge, U.S.N., until recently on duty at the Naval Academy. Lieut. Comdr. Frank K. Barton, U.S.N., assumes duty at the Naval Academy in place of Commander Eldridge in shield.

The War Department was informed this week that Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner has been relieved from the command of the Department of North Philippines, and placed in command of the Seventh Separate Brigade, as the relief of Gen. George W. Davis, who has been ordered to Manila. Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell was temporarily placed in command of the Department of North Philippines. General Davis, as announced, will succeed General Chaffee in supreme command of the troops in the Philippines.

Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Civil Engineer Rousseau, of the Navy, are now making a tour of inspection of the Great Lakes for the purpose of selecting a site for a naval station. Comdr. W. S. Cowles is acting as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation during the absence of Admiral Taylor. It is not expected that Admiral Taylor will return to Washington until Sept. 1, when he will make a report to the Secretary of the Navy upon the result of his investigations in the Great Lakes district.

Major L. Lomia, Art. Corps, who has been on three months' leave in the north, attended the West Point centennial celebration, and has visited other parts in the East. His wife and daughters, Isabel and Margherita, have been spending the summer months at Paris Hill, Maine, where Mrs. Morris, wife of Col. Chas. Morris; Mrs. Brinkle, wife of Major John R. Brinkle, and Mrs. Reilly, widow of Capt. Henry J. Reilly, all formerly of the old 5th Artillery, are also sojourning.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, announcing his departure from Yokohama for Cavite, aboard his flagship, the *New York*. It is more than likely that Admiral Rodgers will not return to Chinese and Japanese waters during his tour of duty in the East, but that he will remain among the Philippines until his detachment from that station.

Noticing the extracts from G.O. No. 86, announcing awards of medals of honor and certificates of merit, which we published last week, the Post-Standard, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "All these remarkable exhibits of valor and many others hardly less notable, took place during the suppression of Aguinaldo's insurrection. Nothing can ever be said or done to take away from the American people the feeling of exultant pride at having such an army to represent this Republic before the world."

Official orders from the Philippines this week show that officers of the Army are still in demand for prominent civil offices. We note that Capt. Robert S. Offley, 30th Inf., has been appointed civil governor of Mindoro and Lubang; Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf., has been appointed civil governor of Paragua, and 1st Lieut. Edward Y. Miller, 29th Inf., has been appointed secretary-treasurer of Paragua.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, on board the *Dolphin*, visited the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Aug. 4, being received by Rear Admiral J. J. Read, U.S.N., and staff, and accorded the usual honors. The Secretary, accompanied by Admiral Read and the various heads of departments, made a thorough inspection of the yard, the ships undergoing repairs, the shops, new buildings, dry dock, quay wall and Henderson's Point.

In a general order which we publish elsewhere in this issue, Major General Chaffee directs that special attention be given to the careful instruction and thorough discipline of all troops in the division. Officers are also instructed to acquire a knowledge of the native language, and to set an example to men in correct dress and conduct.

RETURN OF GENERAL SMITH.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., who was recently placed on the retired list by order of the President, arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines on July 31 on the U.S.A. transport Thomas, accompanied by Mrs. Smith and his aide, Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., 12th U.S. Inf. General Smith was met at quarantine by a messenger who handed him an official notification of the President's action placing him on the retired list. He refused to discuss the matter, but Lieutenant Shields said: "General Smith is not at liberty to talk, and, furthermore, has nothing to say. He has been hopeful that the President would not take action against him, and, of course, feels keenly the force of the blow he has received. The general admitted to the court-martial trying him that he had issued orders, which, in effect, expressed his desire that the enemy, if obdurate, and unconquerable, be not spared; in fact, that the country be laid waste, and no prisoners taken. The literal construction of these orders and their exact interpretation made up the bulk of evidence against the general at the court-martial. There is no doubt that General Smith did not mean all he said. He certainly did not expect the action which the President has taken."

In an interview published on Aug. 4 General Smith spoke for the first time of the President's order for his retirement, saying:

"It was an unwelcome surprise to me. I naturally supposed that I would receive a reprimand as a result of the verdict of the court-martial, but nothing more. I have always tried to do my duty in a conscientious manner and to conduct myself as a soldier. I am still in the Government service and consequently not at liberty to discuss the recent personal occurrences. I could be as readily court-martialed now as if I were not on the retired list. I shall leave for Washington as soon as possible and report to the Adjutant General of the Army in obedience to the orders I have received. After that I shall undoubtedly go to my home in Portsmouth, Ohio, and settle down for the rest of my days. I spent most of the time I was in the islands in Luzon and Samar. I always tried to do what seemed best for the Service in both districts. The natives of Luzon seem considerably more civilized than those of the southern islands. Some of those in Samar are nothing but savages, and, of course, cannot be treated like civilized people. They all would resort to the most barbarous methods of warfare at times. Instances of torture and slaughter of American soldiers are very numerous. Any one of my command knows that I was not unduly severe with the natives. I have always tried to conduct my campaigns according to military regulations. There is no use asking me to talk about other things. It would not be military; it would be of no use. I am a soldier and take what is coming to me. It is not for me to say whether I deserve it or not. I have done what I thought was right and am ready to settle down in quiet."

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT NEWPORT.

Three heavy artillery companies arrived at Newport, R. I., on July 31, one from Portland, Me., by train and by boat; two from the South, the 45th, Captain Kephart, from Fort Du Pont, and the 103d, Captain Applewhite, from Fort Howard, Md.—in all, six officers and 206 men. They arrived on the steamer Puritan, and were taken to Fort Greble on the H. S. Caswell and lighter Jamestown, reaching Dutch Island about 7:30 a. m.

The 107th, Captain Jackson, 102 men, from Fort Preble, Portland, were landed as usual at the wharf. "The management of this company," the *Newport News* says, "to use a railroad expression, was very much better and more business-like than that of the three which had preceded it from Northern ports. The working detail was in the baggage car when the section reached the depot, and began operations at once. The officers and men evidently knew what was before them, and were prepared to do it in a business-like way. Their impedimenta was also very much less than that of the other companies. Whether good judgment was shown in cutting down the baggage will be learned later, but otherwise this company takes first place in the opinion of amateur spectators."

The 107th Company left Portland, Me., at 7:20 p. m., Wednesday, July 30, going to Boston by boat and then from there by train. Further compliments are paid to Captain Jackson's company by the *Providence Journal*, which says it was "to all appearances the best command that has arrived. The men are a good looking set, well officered and in good control. They carried in their knapsacks a full outfit for the field and could, with their baggage, have gone into the field and made themselves comfortable."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

We have received a neatly printed program of the Department of Colorado Infantry shooting competition, held at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from July 30 to Aug. 5, inclusive, under the direction of Major George S. Young, 18th U.S. Inf. The program of firing was as follows: July 30, preliminary practice at rectangular range; Aug. 1 and 2, competitive firing; Aug. 4 and 5, skirmish firing and presentation of awards. Assisting Major Young were the following officers: Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Charles D. Herron, adjutant 2d Battalion, 18th Inf.; Q. M. and ordnance officer, Capt. George W. Martin, Q. M. 18th Inf.; commissary, Capt. Ora E. Hunt, commissary, 18th Inf.; statistical officer, Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf.; telephone officer, 2d Lieut. Shepard L. Pike, 18th Inf.; chief range officer, Capt. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.; range officers, 1st Lieuts. Bryan Conrad, 18th Inf.; William H. Oury, 12th Inf.; Dana T. Merrill, 12th Inf., and Francis J. McConnell, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Staley A. Campbell, 18th Inf.; G. R. D. MacGregor, 18th Inf.; Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf.; Sherman A. White, 12th Inf., and James P. Castleman, 18th Inf. The following were the competitors: Sergt. Jacob G. Snyder, Co. A, 12th Inf.; Corp. John A. Bertlett, Co. B, 12th Inf.; Corp. Oscar T. Webster, Co. C, 12th Inf.; Private Watt G. Higginbotham, Co. D, 12th Inf.; Corp. Felix Beske, Co. E, 12th Inf.; Private Harry Schneff, Co. F, 12th Inf.; Sergt. Albert Bartell, Co. G, 12th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Frank G. Putnam, Co. H, 12th Inf.; Corp. Stedman, Co. A, 18th Inf.; Artificer Preston Savage, Co. B, 18th Inf.; Private Clyde Deaver, Co. G, 18th Inf.; Private Frederick Emery, Co. D, 18th Inf.; Private Thomas G. Munster, Co. E, 18th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Michael Fitzgerald, Co. F, 18th Inf.; Sergt. Albert J. Burkett, Co. G, 18th Inf.; Private Emel P. Yeager, Co. H, 18th Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. John S. Herbert, Co. I, 18th Inf.; Private Thaddeus R. Hyatt, Co. K, 18th Inf.; Private Michael Durcan, Co. L, 18th

Inf.; Corp. William J. Ferneau, Co. M, 18th Inf. Distinguished marksman, Private Tomas Cunningham, Co. L, 18th Inf.

Officers conducting the annual infantry competition of the Department of the Lakes at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from July 28 to Aug. 5, as given in the neat program at hand were the following: Officer in charge, Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf.; chief range officer and ordnance officer, Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; adjutant and statistical officer, 2d Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf.; quartermaster and telephone officer, 2d Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf.; range officers, Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. William A. Cavenaugh, 20th Inf.; Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav.; Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf.; Timothy M. Coughlan, 2d Cav., and Richard B. Going, 18th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Edwin J. Bracken, 20th Inf., and Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf. The competitors were Third Infantry, Corp. Charles Wald, Co. A; Sergt. Chester A. Stratton, Co. B; Sergt. William L. Dehne, Co. C; Private Schuyler Cundiff, Co. D; Sergt. Edward Johnson, Co. I; Private Johanna Smeets, Co. K; Private John T. Karr, Co. L; Corp. George Boell, Co. M; Fourteenth Infantry, Sam P. Barre, Co. A; Private James Sheahan, Co. B; Sergt. Calvin Forrest, Co. C; Corp. Henry J. Loane, Co. D; Private Samuel Pittson, Co. E; Private Housey Stevenson, Co. F; Corp. Charles R. Schreiber, Co. G; Private Frederick C. Woodley, Co. H; Twentieth Infantry, Drum Major Frank A. Hall, band; Sergt. Matthew Briscoe, Co. A; Sergt. Samuel Silverman, Co. C; Q. M. Sergt. William H. Bussell, Co. C; 1st Sergt. Charles Swanson, Co. D; Sergt. Charles Mayer, Co. E; Corp. Abraham Emaw, Co. F; Corp. Ewen M. Lake, Co. G; Corp. Thomas E. Morrison, Co. H; Private Frank Weik, Co. I; 1st Sergt. Richard M. Mitchell, Co. K; Sergt. Frank Henderson, Co. L; Private Daniel Twadell, Co. M.

PRAISED BY BELL AND CHAFFEE.

Lieut. Constant Cordier, 5th U.S. Inf., who, with a detachment, captured the insurgent Colonel Hernandez on Mt. Maquiling, Batangas Province, Island of Luzon, in April last, has received the following letters:

Batangas, April 20, 1902; Lieutenant Cordier, 5th Inf.—It gives me much pleasure to congratulate you on the valuable service rendered the Government in the capture of Colonel Hernandez on Mt. Maquiling. The results of this capture have been of very great value to the Government and I desire to commend the zeal, patience and perseverance exercised by yourself and your detachment in accomplishing this valuable capture. J. F. Bell, Brigadier General, commanding.

Headquarters Division of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1902; 2d Lieut. Constant Cordier, 5th U.S. Inf. Sir—I have to-day read your report, dated April 14, detailing operations of your command April 4 to 9, 1902, while scouting Mt. Maquiling. I wish you to know that I sympathize with you and your men because of the great physical exertion you and they were forced to encounter and overcome; that I appreciate the devotion to duty as soldiers which can buoy men on and over any obstacle in the discharge of duty. You may feel satisfied that you and your men have contributed much toward the ending of the late insurrection in the 3d Brigade, as a consequence of the good management and the success obtained during the operations reported by you. Please accept my congratulations and express my thanks to the men of Co. I, 5th Infantry, who were with you, for their services, uncomplainingly rendered, being faithful and true soldiers. Very respectfully yours, Adna Chaffee, Major General, U.S.A.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th U.S. Inf., has been appointed Governor of the Island of Paragua.

The progress of pacification in Samar is indicated by the fact that more than 8,000 inhabitants of the island have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States since the issuance of the President's amnesty proclamation.

Pablo Muros, a bandit, who, for ten years had terrorized the Island of Romblon, was captured a few days ago by the native constabulary on the neighboring Island of Sibuyan. With his arms bound he was placed in a boat to be conveyed to Romblon. He sprang overboard in a dash for liberty and was drowned.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., who is to succeed Major General Chaffee in command of the Division of the Philippines, has arrived in Manila from Mindanao and been assigned to temporary duty pending General Chaffee's departure.

Preparations are making in Manila for a great reception in honor of Governor Taft upon his return from Rome. The city will be decorated and the day of arrival will probably be made a holiday. The Filipinos announce that delegations will come from the provinces to take part in the celebration.

The constabulary forces in Cavite Province had another sharp encounter with Felizardo's band of bandits on Aug. 1, and routed them. Captain Bamagon, a bandit, was killed, and Felizardo was forced to abandon his horses.

The death rate from cholera in Manila is declining, but the pestilence is still virulent in the provinces. It is estimated that since the outbreak there have been 28,000 cases in the entire archipelago, of which 16,105 have resulted fatally. On Aug. 2, 605 cases and 525 deaths were reported. In Manila 48 Americans and 18 Europeans have died of the disease.

Stotsenburg Post of the Veteran Army of the Philippines was organized at Manila on the evening of Aug. 4 with 150 members, and arrangements were made for enrolling eligible veterans who have left the islands. The post is named in honor of Major John M. Stotsenburg, of the Army, who was killed in action at Quingua, P. I., April 23, 1899.

Capt. Robert S. Offley, 30th U.S. Inf., has been appointed governor of that portion of the province of Marinduque embodied in the islands of Mindoro and Lubang, the appointment having been made at the request of the Civil Government.

Particulars of the capture of the Bayan fort in the Island of Mindanao on May 4 by Colonel—now Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, and the 27th U.S. Infantry, show that the exploit was even more brilliant than the first reports indicated. An account recently published in Manila says that "after Colonel Baldwin had drawn his lines around the fort, the intrepid Americans went up the hill, sweeping the Moro bolomen like chaff before them. Through carnage unparalleled since the Alamo, the fort itself was at last reached, and here our troops met an almost insuperable obstacle. The high walls were insurmountable and men dug their fingers into the earth and jumped upon each other's shoulders in their efforts to get at the foe within, who

were pouring lead into them. Those inside the fort at last reluctantly surrendered, and afterward made a break for liberty, in which about forty more were killed. Of the 500 who defied American authority, about 40 survived."

Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has commuted to 30 years' imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon Pedro Capua, a Filipino convicted by a military commission of complicity in the murder of 2d Lieut. Paul D. Stockley, 21st Inf., in Batangas Province, in January, 1900. It was alleged that Capua was a member of the Katipunan Society. The framework and organization of this branch of the Katipunan extends through the Provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal and Cavite. The movement, however, is not regarded seriously; it has no leaders of prominence, and the men are without arms. The native constabulary is operating actively to destroy the organization, and the police of Manila have arrested 20 persons suspected of plotting with the Katipunan. Numerous arrests have also been made in adjoining provinces.

It is announced by a Manila paper that the Civil Government will appropriate \$250,000 gold for a Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. "The exposition," the newspaper adds, "will give the people of the mother country an opportunity to study local needs and at the same time open a wider market for our products."

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, will leave Manila on the U.S. transport Ingalls on Aug. 11 for his final inspection tour of the islands. He purposed to visit the principal stations in the southern islands, including Lake Lanao, in the Moro country of Mindanao.

The War Department has received a preliminary report of the investigation at Manila of the charges preferred against the military administration in the Philippines by Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th U.S. Inf., while serving as Civil Governor of Tayabas, Province. It appears, according to this report, that several witnesses testified that notwithstanding Major Gardener's desire to continue civil rule in the province of which he was Civil Governor, the province was never at any time in a state of peace. Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th U.S. Cav., formerly a major in the 30th Infantry, said it was known that Emilio Zubrino had a band of insurgents in the province terrorizing natives. Captain Steele was opposed to the establishment of civil government in the town of Lucban. He testified that Major Gardener insisted that the civil government be established. Finally Major Gardener ordered him to do so. He entered a protest, but endeavored to carry out the orders given him. He went to Lucban and told the principles of the town that they would have to ballot for a president. He put a guard of soldiers over them to compel them to vote. They finally balloted for a man who was in jail as a hostage for his two sons in the insurgent army. Captain Steele said: "I told them I could not let this man go at large and that they must elect some one else, and it is my firm belief that they voted for the man they hated most. They pleaded, argued and begged, but I compelled them, with the threat of the guard house, to ballot for a president, and they did so."

The future of the military policy of the United States Government in the Philippines is indicated in an order issued by Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division, directing the shipment to the medical supply depot at San Francisco of all hospital and medical supplies in the Philippines in excess of the requirements of 20,000 men for two years.

The War Department is advised that Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner has been relieved from command of the Department of the North Philippines and placed in command of the Seventh Separate Brigade as the relief of Major Gen. George W. Davis, who has been ordered to Manila. Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell has been placed in temporary command of the Department of the North Philippines.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has issued an interesting order concerning the personnel of his command. He says in part: "Active hostilities having ceased throughout the Division of the Philippines, the division commander directs that special attention be given to the careful instruction and thorough discipline of all the troops of the division. A high degree of efficiency and personal instruction is expected from all organizations in the division. Slowness, unsoldierly walk, bearing, dress, careless attention in the presence of superiors, must receive the careful attention of all officers." The General directs officers to familiarize themselves with the Spanish language as well as with native dialects. He directs that garrison schools be established at posts where native troops or Philippine Scouts are stationed in order that these troops may learn the English language. Intelligent and competent enlisted men are to be employed as teachers. Instruction is also to be given to Philippine Scouts in such portions of the Articles of War as bear upon their duties.

The War Department has received from Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippines, a report on the cholera epidemic in Manila from its beginning on March 20, 1902, down to May 15. During that period 1,005 cases of cholera were reported, 800 of which proved fatal. Of those who died, 699 were Filipinos, 71 Chinamen, 18 Americans and 12 Europeans. With few exceptions all cases were treated in cholera hospitals. A detention camp was established on high ground on the outskirts of the city, with accommodations for 6,000 "contacts," and hospital accommodations for 100 patients. The detention camp was subsequently abolished because of its distance from the city, and another hospital was established on Calle Herran, in a large building formerly used by the Army and known as the Second Reserve Hospital. In this hospital were one large room for American patients and four private rooms for American women, the other portions of the building being reserved for patients from the Spanish colony. Several tents were pitched on the grounds for the accommodation of relatives of patients under treatment. There was practically no co-operation among the natives in regard to reporting cholera cases in their families, and this work had to be done by a large number of men specially employed as sanitary inspectors. On May 14 all detention camps were abolished and it was ordered that all "contacts" should be confined to their houses for five days. The results of this method were excellent. It was definitely determined that the epidemic was due to food infection, and vigorous measures were enforced against the sale of all drinks and cooked food.

on the streets. It was difficult to enforce these rules, but the result was an immediate decrease in the number of cholera cases. Many samples of food were sent to the laboratory for examination, also a number of flies caught in infected houses. The cholera spirillum was found in several samples of the food, especially in cooked rice, which was left exposed, and in some of the bluebottle flies. There is no doubt that the ordinary household fly can also transfer the cholera spirillum from infected matter to food, as is the case with typhoid fever. The board of health has inaugurated a crusade against flies by means of fly poison. The surgeon general of the Army has received from Lieut. Col. P. F. Harvey, chief surgeon of the Division of the Philippines, the health report for the month ended June 15, 1902. On June 15 the strength of the command was 31,050, with a percentage of 7.29 sick. During the month there was a total of seventy-nine deaths among the troops, being a decrease of twenty-seven from the previous month. Of the seventy-nine deaths, thirty-seven were from cholera; one killed in action; one died of wounds; one suicide, and the remainder from various diseases. Smallpox was not responsible for one death during the month. In speaking of the cholera situation, Colonel Harvey says in the report: "Cholera has attacked two officers, sixty-two American and one native soldier. The greatest number of cases among the troops have occurred in Laguna and Batangas. The cause in the majority of instances has been the drinking of infected water; a few cases have been due to food contaminated either by handling or by flies. Outside of Manila a total of 5,967 cases have been reported, with 4,290 deaths; in the city 1,350 cases, with 1,100 deaths."

According to Manila newspapers the friars of Santo Tomas College are making money out of the cholera epidemic. They have put on the market a cholera cure which is finding high favor with the natives. The cure consists of a prayer printed on paper. It is sold for 2½ cents, Mexican, and thousands of copies have been bought by the natives. The cure is found throughout the provinces posted on churches and dwellings, evidently regarded as a charm which will drive away the cholera.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, of the Philippine Scouts, was married at Wilmington, Ohio, on Aug. 2, to Miss Grace D. Browning, only daughter of Charles N. Browning, and sister of Lieut. Kent Browning, of the 13th Infantry. Mr. Ballard was a lieutenant in the 32d Volunteer Regiment in the Philippines, before his appointment to the Regular service. Miss Browning has been local editor of the Clinton Republican, of Wilmington.

Announcement is made of the engagement of the daughter of Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., to Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., U.S.N., son of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, quartermaster, U.S.A., and Miss Williams, daughter of the U.S. Consul General at Singapore, were married in Manila, Thursday evening, June 26. The ceremony took place at St. Stephen's Church (Episcopal), the Rev. Dr. Talbot and Chaplain Silver, of the 30th U.S. Infantry, officiating. There were no bridesmaids, but the groom was accompanied to the altar by Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A. The church was tastefully decorated with tropical plants, the altar being draped in white. For the present Captain and Mrs. Garrard will reside in Lucena, where he is Depot Quartermaster.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Bessie Howard, the youngest daughter of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., to Mr. Joseph Bancroft, of Wilmington, Del., was made at a charming musicale given this week by General and Mrs. Howard at their beautiful home in Burlington, Vt. Miss Howard has many friends in Army circles. Mr. Bancroft is the son of Samuel Bancroft, Jr., and is a partner in the well known firm of Joseph Bancroft Sons, Rockford, the home of the Bancrofts, is a beautiful park on the outskirts of Wilmington, in which are clustered in one community the houses of the owners and workers of the large cotton and buckram finishing mills.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf., to Miss Clara E. Ripley, of Minneapolis, Minn., the wedding to be early in September.

Lieut. F. E. Gignoux, Art. Corps, was married Aug. 4 at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., to Miss Frances Sophie Matthiessen, daughter of Mr. E. A. Matthiessen. Cadet David C. Seagraves, U.S.M.A., was best man. After a short tour Lieutenant Gignoux and bride will join at Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. Charles S. Hatch, U.S. Marine Corps, who recently returned from the Philippines, was married Aug. 3 in Christ Church, Exeter, N.H., to Miss Maud Evangeline Emery, daughter of Judge Samuel W. Emery. An account of the wedding appears in our Boston letter.

Dr. Charles Hollister Judd was married recently to Miss Gertrude Bucknell, daughter of Mrs. Emma W. and the late William Bucknell, all of Philadelphia. The marriage took place at the Island Chapel, Saranac Inn, Rev. W. C. Richardson, rector of St. James Church, performing the ceremony.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie W. Honeycutt, daughter of the late Capt. John T. Honeycutt, 1st U. S. Art., to Lieut. F. W. Hinrichs, U.S.A., a recent graduate, and at present at 307 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

RECENT DEATHS.

Jonas Hamilton, father of Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th U.S. Cav., died at Portland, Me., Aug. 1.

Mrs. Harriet Brumby Russell, mother of Lieut. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., and granddaughter of Capt. Alexander Brevard, of the Revolutionary Army, died at Winder, Ga., July 15.

Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, father of Lieut. John W. Barnes, 18th U.S. Inf., died at San Francisco, Cal., July 21.

Mrs. Sarah Lispenard Phinney, daughter of the late Chaplain Chas. S. Stewart, U.S.N., and sister of Col. Charles S. Stewart, U.S.A., died at Cooperstown, N.Y., July 30.

Eveline von Herrmann, widow of Capt. C. G. von Herrmann, 4th U.S. Inf., died at Raleigh, N.C., July 14, at the home of her son, in the 76th year of her age.

Washington Fort Gagen, who died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1902, was the father of Lieut. Nelson Gagen, asst. surg., U.S.A.

Mrs. Genevieve B. Roberts, wife of Capt. H. L. Roberts, 19th U.S. Inf., died at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 1. The interment was at Manchester, Vt., Aug. 4.

Major James M. T. Young, U.S.M.C., who died at

Hyattsville, Md., Aug. 1, was born in New York, and appointed from Maryland a 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps July 2, 1864. He served on various stations and was fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, 1884-7, and commanded the squadron battalion of marines during the trouble at Panama in 1885. He also served in Sitka, Alaska, and was placed on the retired list in January, 1899.

Mrs. Lucretia French Hall, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., died at the Columbia Hotel, Portland, Me., on July 20. Of the circumstances of her death a correspondent writes: "For the past three months Mrs. Hall has been confined to her room, much of the time to her bed, and during this long and irksome illness, during which her two devoted daughters have nursed and attended her with unremitting and loving attention, she exhibited notching but cheerfulness, a true Christian character, and an ever hopeful faith in her ultimate recovery. Her planning for the future was sadly pathetic, as her devoted daughters fully realized that she who planned had almost finished her part in the drama of life. In spite of all that medical skill and tender nursing could do, the end came even more suddenly than was expected, and, with hardly a moment's warning, the gentle spirit passed away, leaving a husband to mourn the loss of a devoted and model wife, two daughters the loss of a kind, loving and Christian mother, and a host of friends to mourn the loss of a woman of exceptionally high attainments, an affectionate, loyal friend, one of whom it can truthfully be written:

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise!"

PERSONALS.

Asst. Surg. Ira A. Shimer, U.S.A., is a recent arrival at Fort Michie, N.Y.

Gen. W. F. Spurquin, U.S.A., has left Spring Lake, Mich., for Trenton, N.J.

Major J. A. Lundeen is on duty temporarily at Fort Wetherell, Jamestown, R.I.

Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, Art. Corps, has left Fort Monroe for Fort Du Pont, Del.

Lieut. E. G. Abbott, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has left Fort McHenry, Md., for Fort Terry, N.Y.

Capt. W. R. Sample, 3d U.S. Inf., on leave from Fort Thomas, Ky., is stopping at Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. W. A. McDaniel, 3d U.S. Inf., should be addressed at Bradrick, Lawrence County, Ohio.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Taylor, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Wood, N.Y., is visiting at Tacoma, Wash.

Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th U.S. Inf., who arrived from Manila recently, is on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Capt. J. C. Mitchell, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, is on duty on the cutter Washington at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. W. H. Monroe, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Parkersburg, West Va.

Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 9th U.S. Cav., should be addressed at 1206 Dewey avenue, Pico Heights, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ensign C. E. Morgan, U.S.N., expects to return from the Asiatic station on the next trip of the U.S.S. Solace to San Francisco.

Major F. H. French, 16th U.S. Inf., has left Fort McPherson, Ga., for the North to spend until the end of October on leave.

Major Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has been assigned to duty in the office of the Corps of Engineers at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. D. T. E. Casteel, 7th U.S. Cav., went to Parkersburg, West Va., Aug. 5, to attend the encampment of the West Virginia National Guard.

Mrs. C. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomas Dunlop, and Master Alexander McCook Dunlop, are spending August and September at North Hatley, Canada.

Miss Beauregard, the granddaughter of the late General Beauregard, is visiting Mrs. Walker, the mother of Lieut. Philip Walker, U.S.A., at her home in Virginia.

William F. Draper, former Minister to Italy, has purchased the house in Washington belonging to the estate of Washington McLean, who was the father of the wives of Admirals Dewey and Ludlow.

Miss Mae Nicholson, daughter of Captain Nicholson, U.S.N., has been visiting friends in Winchester, Va., and has now joined friends in Coburg, Canada, where she will remain for the summer.

Comdr. Gottfried Blocklinger, U.S.N., has been directed to proceed home as soon as he is relieved from further treatment at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and is granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. John McClintock, 5th U.S. Cav., aide to Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., will sail on Saturday, Aug. 2, on the steamer Umbria from New York for London. His address will be care of J. S. Morgan & Co.

Major George P. Scriven, U.S.A., and family, with Miss Howard, attended the horse show in Winchester, Va., last week. Major and Mrs. Scriven are passing the summer at "Millwood," Clarke County, Va.

London despatches state that Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, will visit the United States in the autumn for the purpose of studying the United States Navy and the operations of the Atlantic shipping combination.

Paymaster Ziba W. Reynolds, U.S.N., has been selected as general storekeeper at the Norfolk Navy Yard, a position made vacant by the detachment of Pay Inspector James A. Ring, U.S.N., who takes the place vacated by Pay Inspector Galt.

Mrs. N. P. Phister, with her two daughters, Misses Belle and Katherine, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Field, at their beautiful home in Conneaut, Ohio. Major Phister, who has business interests near Conneaut, will spend a portion of a short leave with his family.

Adj't. Gen. William C. Liller, of the Spanish-American War Veterans, denies that his society is to consolidate, for the present at least, with the Spanish War Veterans, as has been reported in the daily press. He states that efforts made to unite the two societies were unauthorized by his society, and were not generally approved by its members.

The detachment from the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va., of Pay Inspector W. W. Galt, U.S.N., will remove from that station a well-known figure and cause many regrets to those who, having come in contact with that office, have found such courtesy and business-like methods in vogue there. Pay Inspector Galt was at the navy yard, Norfolk, previous to assuming charge of the purchasing pay office in Norfolk.

Gapt. R. H. McMaster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is on duty at Fort Michie, N.Y.

Capt. E. M. Suplee, 14th Cav., is spending the summer at Macatawa Park, Mich.

Capt. C. P. Sumner, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is on duty at Camp Skagway, Alaska.

Secretary of War Root and family are at present sojourning at Carlsbad, Austria.

Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, 12th U.S. Cav., should be addressed at Park Hotel, Chickamauga, Ga.

Mrs. Curtis E. Munro will spend the months of August and September at the Hawthorne Inn, Gloucester, Mass.

Capt. Edmond N. Chaytor, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chaytor, are spending their vacation in the White Mountains.

Lieut. Col. B. K. Roberts, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Washington, Md., is at present sojourning at Moultonboro, N.H.

Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, U.S.A., a recent appointment, has been assigned to the 7th Infantry, at present at San Francisco.

Capt. C. R. Parnall, assistant surgeon, arrived at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for duty on Aug. 2 from the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Major J. R. Williams, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Totten, Aug. 5, and left to spend leave until October, and then join at Fort Casey, Wash.

Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been detailed to attend the muster of the Vermont National Guard, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Aug. 7 to 13.

Col. George H. Burton, U.S.A., under recent orders has taken station at Governors Island, N.Y., where he assumes duty as inspector general, Department of the East.

Capt. C. C. Hearn, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., and visiting at Watch Hill, R.I., came to New York and Staten Island this week on a short visit.

Lieut. A. A. Starbird, Art. Corps, who lately relinquished duty at Fort Monroe, and went from there to Wilmington, Del., left the latter place this week to join his company at Fort Greble, R.I.

Miss Mary Stone, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stone, Brightwood, Washington, D.C., has returned home after two months delightfully spent with Mrs. Benton, wife of Capt. E. S. Benton, U.S.A., at Fort Strong, Boston.

Miss Helen Gould will give a lawn fete at her country place, Kirkside, near Roxbury, N.Y., on Aug. 11, the proceeds of which will be devoted to furnishing a Delaware county room in the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 167 Sands street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capt. John T. Martin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, has been granted leave of absence with permission to go abroad. He will sail on Saturday, Aug. 9, on the steamer *Mesaba* at 9 A.M., from Pier 39 and 40, New York City. He will be abroad until Oct. 1. His address will be care of Mr. Percy Martin, Daimler Motor Company, Coventry, Eng.

During the recent visit of the U.S.S. *Monongahela*, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N., commanding, at Plymouth, England, the officers of the ship were elaborately entertained by Rear Admirals Jeffreys, Scott and Poore, of the British Navy. The officers named were subsequently entertained by Commander Rees and his fellow officers on board the *Monongahela*. On Aug. 4 Commander Rees and the other officers of the vessel were entertained at dinner in Cherbourg, France, by Vice Admiral Tonchard, of the French navy.

Major William Austin, who lives at Brattleboro, Vt., is nearly the oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy as well as the oldest living officer of the Army. He is No. 905 on the roll of West Point graduates, a member of the class of 1838. He was promoted to 2d lieutenant of Dragoons July 1, 1838, served in the Florida war 1838-42, and served through the Mexican War, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the capture of San Antonio, the battle of Churubusco and was brevetted major for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras. He was engaged in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida in 1849-50, served during the Civil War as major, 3d U.S. Artillery, and was retired with the brevet of colonel Feb. 20, 1862, for disability resulting from exposure in the line of duty.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, during the combined Army-Navy maneuvers, will have some additional members on his staff, as the Board of Engineers, or as many of its members as possible, have been assigned to staff duty with the general, and will report to him at New London, Conn., Aug. 28. The members of the Board of Engineers comprise Col. Peter C. Hains, Baltimore; Col. Charles R. Suter, and Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, New York city; Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Chicago, Ill.; Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, San Francisco; Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Raymond, Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, New York city; Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, San Francisco; Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams, New Orleans, and 1st Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, New York city.

Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U.S.A., retired, who is traveling in Europe with Mrs. Langdon, in a letter written at Cortona d'Ampurio, Austrian Tyrol, July 26, says:

"At Pierie de Cadore, northern Italy, we met that charming lady, Mrs. Poe, the widow of my old friend, Gen. Orlando M. Poe, of the Engineers, who was with me at West Point, though in the class below me. He was on the staff of General Sherman, and subsequently had charge of the completion of the Sault St. Marie's canal locks. Mrs. Poe was accompanied by her charming daughter, Miss Bettie. From Pierie Cortina they came up to Cortina, and put up at the Hotel Bellevue. Two days afterward we came to Cortina, crossing the frontier into Austria by *diligence*. Here, on looking up Mrs. Poe and Miss Poe, we found Mrs. Poe was ill in bed. The day before she and Miss Poe had gone for a drive. The climate here is too severe for her, or rather the altitude is too great and the air is too thin. So she was not prepared for what followed. Getting up some ways on the mountain slope, the carriage broke down. The shock and the altitude were too great for Mrs. Poe. She simply collapsed, became unconscious, was carried to the Bellevue, and a doctor sent for at once. Four gentlemen carried her into her room, and every one was as kind as they could be to her. Fortunately, the doctor was an exceptionally good one. No one was permitted to see her till this morning, though two lady friends, who happened to be staying in the same house, relieved Miss Poe occasionally in her watch over her mother. Mrs. Poe is anxious to get on to Innsbruck, but she is not yet able to travel, though, after a most critical time, she is slowly recovering."

Among the arrivals at Atlantic City are Gen. Maxwell Woodhull and his sister, who are registered at the "Sheburne."

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Lucian S. Breckinridge, 7th Co., Coast Art., to Miss Ethel Carney of Portland, Me.

Lieut. W. J. Calvert, U.S.A., asst. surg., has resigned, to date from Aug. 9. He was appointed from Kentucky in January, 1898.

Mrs. William Roberts left Washington on Thursday evening for Fort Brady, Michigan, where she will join her husband, Dr. Roberts.

Mrs. John N. Straat, Jr., returned to St. Louis this week, after a delightful visit of three weeks in Washington, with Mrs. William Roberts.

Lieut. J. H. Page, Jr., recently of the 3d Infantry, now of the 6th, met with an accident at Fort Thomas recently, while illustrating to his company how a certain exercise should be executed, wrenching his right knee and tearing the ligaments loose.

It is stated that Passed Asst. Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, U.S.N., who is to be tried by court-martial at Erie, Pa., on charges of embezzlement and other offenses, has requested the Navy Department to assign Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., to act as his counsel, and that the request will be granted.

A committee of the National Rifle Association of America will wait on President Roosevelt within a few weeks in reference to getting his endorsement of a plan to reorganize the association which will bring it into very close touch with the Government, also to see whether or not he can arrange to be here during the matches.

The wife and daughter of Comdr. H. Webster, U.S.N., have gone to Squirrel Inn, on Squirrel Island, near Booth Bay, Maine, for their summering, and will be absent from Richmond until late in September. Commander Webster will remain on duty during the summer, but will take an occasional run into the country in lieu of the regulation leave of absence.

At a recent meeting of the members of the United States Volunteer Association, the following officers were elected: President, Col. Richard Henry Savage, New York; Vice Presidents, Capt. William E. English, Indiana; Col. William J. Fife, Washington; Col. James P. Fyffe, Tennessee; Major F. C. Woodward, New Jersey; Capt. H. L. Favrot, Louisiana; Lieut. F. Ellis Reed, Wisconsin. Secretary, Capt. William C. Liller, Lancaster, Pa. Treasurer, Capt. William Bailey Thomas, New York City. Chaplain and Historian, Rev. Francis C. Kelley, Michigan.

A despatch from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 5, says: "Chaplain Frank P. Rose, of the Navy, who left Mount Pocono this morning for this city, was mistaken for Admiral Dewey along the route, and got such a reception that he was glad to escape from it late this afternoon. A crowd greeted him in this city, and a bugler tooted a greeting. At places along the route he got an ovation. He went to Harvey's Lake to escape, and the crowds there cheered him. He was embarrassed, but could not avoid the attending crowds and the cheers. His wife was with him, and she, too, was annoyed. 'I never had such an experience,' he said. 'It has ceased to be amusing. I do not look like Admiral Dewey. I was never mistaken for him before. It is most annoying.' The fact that Chaplain Rose has been at Mount Pocono with Admiral Dewey, and that the Admiral was expected in this region, caused the mistaken impression."

Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., who, with Mrs. Auman, was stopping at the home of Mrs. Henry Rosengarten, mother of Mrs. Auman, at Pottsville, Pa., was given a notable tribute by the people of that city on Aug. 1. There was a street parade, participated in by Chief of Police Hiram S. Davies, full police force of Pottsville, Third Brigade band, N.G.P.; First Defenders' Association, Gowen Post, No. 23, G.A.R. Arriving at the Rosengarten residence, the band rendered "The General's March" and then followed it with a beautiful serenade. General Auman, in the full uniform of his rank, and head uncovered, with Mrs. Auman by his side, came out upon the porch as soon as the procession halted in front of the door. Their appearance was the signal for vociferous cheering. Major Heber S. Thompson, who, during the Civil War, took a prominent part in the battle of Chickamauga, opened formally the ceremonies of the evening after he had been nominated as spokesman, and a number of other well-known persons made brief remarks. In closing the ceremonies, ex-Judge Henning was delegated to deliver a motto and sentiment for General Auman, which is as follows: 'His life is gentle and the elements so mixed in him that Nature can stand up and say to all the world, 'This is a man.' Mrs. Rosengarten, the mother of Mrs. Auman, celebrated her eighty-first birthday the same evening.

A test of the Swasey vertical depression range-finder has been ordered at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., before a board of which Major Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, is president.

We publish elsewhere in this issue the assignment of second lieutenants, recently graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, to their several organizations.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, STAFF PROMOTIONS, ETC.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

To be Chaplain.

Reverend John Axton, of Utah, July 25, 1902, vice Hammond, retired from active service.

Inspector General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Heyl, inspector general, to be inspector general, with the rank of colonel, July 23, 1902, vice Sanger, appointed brigadier general.

Pay Department.

Capt. William B. Rochester, Jr., paymaster, to be paymaster, with the rank of major, July 24, 1902, vice Baxt, retired from active service.

CAVALRY ARM.

1st Lieut. Elvin R. Heilberg, 6th Cav., to be captain July 25, 1902, vice Slocum, 7th Cav., detailed as quartermaster.

1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., to be captain July 25, 1902, vice Irwin, 2d Cav., detailed as paymaster.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., to be major July 30, 1902, vice Tuthery, 11th Cav., detailed as inspector general.

1st Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., to be captain July 30, 1902, vice Sibley, 2d Cav., promoted.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major Anthony W. Vogdes, Art. Corps, to be lieutenant colonel July 30, 1902, vice Ennis, detailed as assistant adjutant general.

Capt. George L. Anderson, Art. Corps, to be major, July 30, 1902, vice Vogdes, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Major Thomas C. Woodbury, 19th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, July 30, 1902, vice Smith, 29th Inf., detailed as inspector general.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., to be major, July 30, 1902, vice Woodbury, 19th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., to be captain, July 15, 1902, vice Palmer, 9th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., to be captain, July 15, 1902, vice Stephens, 10th Inf., retired from active service.

The following second lieutenants of infantry are promoted to the rank of first lieutenant:

Kent Browning, 18th Inf., Oct. 30, 1901, vice Crawford, 1st Inf., deceased.

Stephen O. Fugua, 23d Inf., Nov. 4, 1901, vice Field, 14th Inf., promoted.

Vincent A. Edmore, Jr., 5th Inf., Nov. 7, 1901, vice Conrad, 2d Inf., promoted.

Augustus P. W. Macmanus, 25th Inf., Nov. 8, 1901, vice Franklin, 23d Inf., who vacates his line commission only.

Benjamin R. Wade, 10th Inf., Nov. 8, 1901, vice Giddings, 3d Inf., promoted.

George E. Goodrich, 18th Inf., Nov. 11, 1901, vice Byroade, 1st Inf., retired from active service.

Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf., Nov. 11, 1901, vice Reeves, 16th Inf., retired from active service.

Edwin S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf., Nov. 11, 1901, vice Walton, 18th Inf., promoted.

Clark R. Elliott, 10th Inf., Nov. 29, 1901, vice Mitchell, 12th Inf., resigned.

William P. Screws, 19th Inf., Dec. 4, 1901, vice Todd, 20th Inf., retired from active service.

Ralph B. Lister, 10th Inf., Dec. 4, 1901, vice Bradford, 17th Inf., resigned.

Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., Dec. 17, 1901, vice A. T. Smith, 12th Inf., promoted.

William R. Standiford, 2d Inf., Dec. 17, 1901, vice Merchant, 8th Inf., promoted.

G. O. 74, JULY 11, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following act of Congress is published:
"An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes."

G. O. 82, JULY 19, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

This order, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of last week, page 127, refers to changes in Regulations, most of which we published. Below we give some additional paragraphs of the order, which we did not use last week:

100. If there are any prisoners with no record of charges against them, the old officer of the day will report that fact to the commanding officer, who will give the necessary instructions.

127. Estimates of clothing and equipage will be made quarterly as follows: On Jan. 1 for the quarter ending June 30; on April 1 for the quarter ending Sept. 30; on July 1 for the quarter ending Dec. 31; on Oct. 1 for the quarter ending March 31.

They will be prepared by the post quartermasters on the prescribed form (No. 52), based upon the authorized strength of the command, and will show the quantities and sizes of the articles required and the quantities on hand. These estimates will be made in quadruplicate. Post commanders will, prior to the rendition of these estimates, ascertain from company or detachment commanders by circular memorandum (form 57), the probable needs of each subordinate command for the period covered by the estimates, and refer said circular memorandum to the post quartermaster on or before the 25th day of the month preceding the date on which the quarterly post estimates are to be prepared.

128. After these estimates have been approved by the post commander, one copy will be retained by the quartermaster for post purposes and three copies forwarded to the chief quartermaster of the department accompanied by a list of such articles on hand as will not be required at post during the period for which the estimate is rendered. This list will show the exact condition and sizes.

129. The chief quartermaster, on receipt of the several post estimates, will carefully revise the same and order the issue from surplus reported in the lists accompanying the various estimates, of such articles as can be utilized, noting the articles thus ordered upon the estimates, and subtracting from the articles called for the articles supplied from surplus and noting upon the proper line provided in the blank form the articles remaining to be furnished.

130. After such action and approval by the department commander, one copy of the estimate will be retained in the office of the chief quartermaster and the other two copies forwarded direct to the quartermaster general, so as to reach his office not later than Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1, respectively. Each post estimate will be accompanied by the original list of surplus property modified so as to show the articles which have been absorbed and the quantities that can still be made use of in filling estimates from posts in other departments.

131. Should the quantity of clothing and equipage supplied upon the quarterly estimates prove inadequate, a special requisition in triplicate, giving reasons therefore, should be made and forwarded to the chief quartermaster, and after approval by the department commander, one copy will be retained for record in the office of the chief quartermaster and the remaining two copies forwarded direct to the quartermaster general. In case of absolute necessity call for such articles as are urgently needed may be made by telegraph.

132. Officers of the recruiting service will, in order to prevent any unnecessary accumulations at their respective stations, forward such requisition for such articles of clothing and equipage as may be needed in the immediate future. Such requisitions will be made in duplicate and forwarded to the quartermaster general direct, accompanied by a list of such surplus property as may be on hand and not required. The condition of such property and the sizes of the clothing will also be stated.

133. Clothing and equipage required by the detachments of Ordnance and the Signal Corps will be estimated for at the dates and for the periods indicated in paragraph 127. The estimates will be made in triplicate, and, after retaining one copy for purposes of record, the remaining two copies will be forwarded to the quartermaster general direct, together with lists of property on hand in excess of requirements for the period for which the estimate is made; and its exact condition and sizes stated.

134. Estimates for clothing and equipage for the troops stationed in the Philippine Islands will be made and forwarded to the chief quartermaster of the division as provided in the preceding paragraphs, but instead of forwarding the same to the quartermaster general, he will order the supply of such articles as can not be furnished from surplus at posts from the supply depot under his direction.

G. O. 89, AUG. 1, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes regulations and program of instruction for the government of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, referred to elsewhere in this issue.

G. O. 92, AUG. 7, H.Q.A.

—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, when a sergeant of the post noncommissioned staff is discharged the officer under whose orders he is serving will as early as practicable notify the head of the staff department to which the sergeant belongs of the fact of his discharge, setting forth the date, place, and cause and whether or not the soldier re-enlisted.

The following from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Aug. 6, 1902.

II—Describes lands set apart for a military reservation situated in the county of Sheridan and State of Wyoming; announced as the military reservation of Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming.

CIRCULAR 31, AUG. 5, H.Q.A.A.G.O.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

First and second class gunners, Artillery Corps, when retired, entitled only to 75 per cent of pay and allowances of the rank held at retirement. Additional pay for classification as gunner ceases with date of retirement and is to be excluded from computation of retired pay. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIRCULAR 32, AUG. 7, H.Q.A.A.G.O.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

Travel by boat between Seattle, Washington, and Skagway, Alaska, must be regarded as "sea travel" within the meaning of the act of March 2, 1901, and discharged enlisted men so traveling between those points are entitled only to transportation and subsistence in kind. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 22, JULY 25, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

The 7th and 19th regiments of infantry and the detachment of recruits and casuals now located on the Presidio Reservation, will be organized as a separate command, to be designated and known as the "Depot of Recruit Instruction," and the officers and enlisted men of the above detachment and regiments are relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and those organizations will be reported without delay to the commanding officer of the Depot of Recruit Instruction, for duty. Col. Charles A. Coolidge, being the senior officer present in the organizations designated, will command the whole, and through him all official communications for higher authority will be sent. The post of "The Presidio of San Francisco" and "U.S. Army General Hospital" being located on the Presidio Reservation, the senior officer present for duty with the troops will be charged with the care of the reservation, and his orders regarding police, etc., will be binding upon all concerned.

The regiments assigned to the Depot of Recruit Instruction will allow the enlisted strength of the companies to fall, by natural causes, to, or below a total enlisted strength of forty-three men, in which total there must be a full complement of non-commissioned officers and musicians. This restriction, however, is not to prevent the re-enlistment of desirable soldiers in their own company immediately following discharge.

When companies are short of the authorized number of non-commissioned officers, promising recruits, from available infantry recruits of the Depot, should be sought and reported to these headquarters for assignment to such companies, with a view to trial and future promotion.

By command of Major General Hughes:

B. C. MORSE, Captain, 17th Inf., A.A.A.G.

G. O. 23, JULY 26, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Until further orders the Small Arms Rifle Range, Presidio of San Francisco, California, will be at the disposition and under the control of the commanding officer, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco.

By command of Major General Hughes:

B. C. MORSE, Captain, 17th Inf., A.A.A.G.

G. O. 14, JULY 21, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
The following named enlisted men have been selected as competitors at the Infantry Competition for the Department of the Columbia, ordered to take place at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., between Aug. 1 and 7: Private Noah Dickson, Co. B, 17th Inf.; Private John McNamee, Co. F, 17th Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. George Wachtler, Co. F, 17th Inf.; Sergt. William J. Eve, Co. G, 17th Inf.; Sergt. Edward K. Black, Co. H, 17th Inf.; Corp. Joseph Kochendorfer, Co. I, 17th Inf.; Corp. John Rhodes, Co. K, 17th Inf.; Sergt. Fred W. Wahl, Co. M, 17th Inf.; distinguished marksman, Sergt. Richard N. Davidson, Co. G, 17th Inf.

G. O. 30, JULY 29, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The following assignment and movement of troops to stations in the Department of Missouri are ordered:

25th Infantry: Headquarters, band and two battalions (Brush's and Butter's) to Fort Niobrara, Neb.; one battalion (Starr's) to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory.

Co. B, 2d Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., to take effect upon the arrival of the troops of the 25th Infantry at that post, and will proceed by rail to Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, for station.

G. O. 31, JULY 30, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turrill, deputy surgeon general, U.S.A., is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department.

G. O. 126, JUNE 18, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at Tanauan, Batangas, of which Capt. DeRosey C. Cabell, 6th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Pedro Capua, a native charged with murder. The specification alleged that Pedro Capua, about Jan. 12, 1900, at or near the barrio of Banga, pueblo of Talisay, Luzon, P.I., in company with Santiago de Luna, Cipriano Romula, Rafael Para and Lucio Mendoza, all natives, did murder 2d Lieut. Paul D. Stockley, 21st U.S. Inf., by striking him with stones, and by shooting him with a pistol held in the hands of Santiago de Luna. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. The sentence was commuted by General Chaffee to imprisonment at hard labor for 30 years.

G. O. 128, JUNE 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The Headquarters of North Philippines will move from its present location (No. 384, Calle Gral Solano), Manila, to No. 417, Calle Nozaleda, Manila.

G. O. 129, JUNE 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at Tanauan, Batangas, Luzon, for the trial of Private Harvey L. Bradley, Troop B, 1st Cav., by striking him with a bolo or a club, about the night of Dec. 30, 1900. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was approved.

G. O. 131, JUNE 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

In view of the fact that the ports on the Laguna de Bay are infected with cholera and that cases of cholera are being brought into the towns along the Pasig River and into the city of Manila, the travel on the U.S. Government boats and cascos, from ports on the Laguna de Bay, and vice versa, without permission from these headquarters during the continuance of the cholera epidemic is strictly prohibited. This refers to officers on leave, soldiers on pass and the movement of troops. No person not in the military service will be allowed to travel on government boats or cascos except the crews. They will not be allowed to land at intermediate points or places of destination, and contact at places of destination will be avoided as much as possible.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G. O. 133, JUNE 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces the organization of the territory hitherto comprised in the commandancies of Lepanto, Bontoc and Amburayan, together with the territory lying between the boundaries of Abra, Cagayan and Bontoc, and not hitherto included. It is to be a province to be known as the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc; and the annexed list of the territory in the Island of Luzon heretofore included in the District of Infanta and the District of Principe and the Island of Polillo in the Province of Tabavas. The provisions of G. O. 129, series of 1901, are extended to include the provinces and islands above mentioned.

INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE FOR TROOPS.

G. O. 134, JUNE 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Active hostilities having ceased throughout the Division of the Philippines, the Division Commander directs that special attention be given to the careful instruction and thorough discipline of all troops in the Division; as the troops are now dispersed into small commands it will be impracticable to proceed far into the several schools of instruction, but the time is now ripe and presents a most favorable opportunity for that ground work so necessary to good soldiering. Every one should heed a matter so long neglected as this has been, in consequence of military activity heretofore existing, and pursue it in a most hearty and thorough manner.

In no particular can officers accomplish more for their organizations, both individually and collectively, than in perfecting this ground work, and by engendering in the mind of every soldier the important benefits pertaining to soldierly conduct and good discipline.

Especially is the attention of commanding officers called to the matter of instilling into the minds of their men a proper regard for human rights and of the personal privileges of the people with whom they are thrown in contact, so that they may be taught to appreciate the importance of just and fair association with them, not only when off duty, but as well when on duty and executing orders.

In view of the foregoing the commanding officer of each station will see that there are at least one and one half hours daily instruction (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) which should be systematically arranged for, in order that it may be progressive as well as to expressly cover those points in which the organization is at present most deficient. The troops will be given the time for such diversions as are practicable at the stations where they may be, and will be encouraged in the games of base-ball, foot-ball, and in swimming, hunting and fishing.

Owing to the existing conditions in the Philippines, it is admitted as beyond the control of officers to accomplish much outside the immediate assembly grounds of the troops, but notwithstanding this, a high degree of efficiency and personal instruction is expected from all organizations in the Division of the Philippines. Slouchiness, unsoldierly walk, unsoldierly bearing, unsoldierly dress, careless attention in the presence of superiors, a disregard of dress when on duty, how to address superiors, whether indoors or out of doors; in fact all the minor details which mark the well instructed soldier in comparison with the uninstructed man, are matters which need and must receive the careful attention of all officers. As an object lesson to enlisted men, the conduct, association, correct dress, and soldierly appearance on the part of officers will ease along the duty herein indicated for the instruction of enlisted men.

As the attainment of a working knowledge of local languages is necessary to render officers efficient in the full discharge of their duties in these Islands, they are expected to familiarize themselves with the Spanish language and also with the native dialect of the localities where stationed; more especially is this expected of officers commanding native troops (Philippine Scouts), but as well of all officers of the Army below the grade of field officer, who may reasonably expect to serve in the Division of the Philippines on future tours of duty.

With the idea of teaching the English language to native troops, garrison schools, with this object in view, will be established at all stations where companies or detachments of Philippine Scouts are in garrison with troops from the United States. Intelligent and competent enlisted men will be detailed to act as instructors. These schools will be simple and established on a practical working basis, and will receive the general supervision and hearty encouragement of all company officers. Philippine Scouts will also have read and explained to them such of the Articles of War as bear upon the duties and responsibilities of enlisted men, and will be questioned from time to time as to their meaning.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.G.

S. O. 8, AUG. 7, H. Q. A.
A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, 14th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, 15th Inf.; Major Geo. E. Bushnell, surgeon; Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; Capt. Philip G. Wales, asst. sur.; Capt. Frederick D. Evans, 15th Inf.

The leave granted: Veterinarian Frederick Foster, Art. Corps, is extended 20 days.

Leave for two months is granted Major George Palmer, 21st Inf.

The board of officers appointed Jan. 29, 1902, to meet at Denver, for the examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Thomas M. Moody, 16th Inf.

Capt. Claude H. Miller, 26th Inf., is transferred to the 26th Inf.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Reed, 13th Inf., is extended one month.

Leave to include Aug. 31 is granted Contract Surgeon C. A. Sturtevant.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 5th Cav.

The leave granted Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., is extended three months. Capt. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf., to West Point for duty. 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Mitchell, 7th Cav., to join troop.

2d Lieut. Geo. R. D. MacGregor, 18th Inf., to report to Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, 14th Cav., for examination for promotion.

G.O. 90, AUG. 9, H.Q.A.A.G.O.
Publishes the proceeding of the court-martial of which Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., was president at West Point for the trial of Cadet A. G. Pendleton, Jr., for hazing Cadet C. L. Davenport. The accused pleaded guilty, and the court finding guilty, he was sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was confirmed by the President.

ASSIGNMENT OF GRADUATES.

G.O. 92, AUG. 8, H.Q.A.A.G.O.
Announces appointments to Army and assignments to Corps of Engineers and regiments, to date June 12, 1902, of the following cadets, graduates of the Military Academy:

Corps of Engineers—to be Second Lieutenants.

Cadets Wm. A. Mitchell, Warren T. Hannum, Francis P. Longley, Robert R. Ralston, Mark Brooke, Laurence V. Frazier, James F. Bell.

Artillery Corps—to Be Second Lieutenants.

Cadets Wade H. Carpenter, 4th Battery, field; Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr., 11th Battery, field; Samuel Frankenberger, 7th Battery, field; Charles M. Allen, 26th Battery, field; John E. Munroe, 7th Co., Coast Art.; Stephen Abbott, 20th Battery, field; Wm. F. Morrison, 7th Battery, field; Wm. H. Williams, 9th Battery, field; Myron S. Crissey, 11th Co., coast; New R. Rehkopf, 26th Battery, field; Walter K. Wilson, 8th Battery, field; John P. Terrell, 6th Battery, field; William M. Davis, 6th Battery, field.

Calvary Arm—to Be Second Lieutenants.

Adam F. Casad, 11th Cav.; John C. Pegram, 1st; Charles H. Jennings, 13th; Harry L. Hodges, 1st; Rigby D. Valiant, 3d; Victor S. Foster, 15th; Samuel W. Robertson, 15th; Herbert Z. Krumm, 1st; Oscar Foley, 6th; Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., 6th; Wm. L. Stevenson, 11th; Albert B. Dockery, 5th; Henry E. Mitchell, 2d; Edmund L. Zane, 14th; Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d; Charles McH. Eby, 2d; Wm. H. Cowles, 4th; Wm. A. McCain, 18th; John K. Kerr, 7th; Philip H. Sheridan, 9th; Joseph F. Taulbee, 2d; Andrew W. Smith, 9th; Troup Miller, 5th; Wm. Edward, 10th—all cavalry.

Infantry arm—to be second lieutenants:

Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th; John M. Gilbert, 10th; Edward J. Moran, 27th; John R. McGinnies, 6th; Henry M. Nelly, 28th; Frederick F. Black, 10th; James M. Hobson, Jr., 27th; David H. Bower, 12th; Hiram M. Cooper, 16th; Benjamin F. Miller, 27th—all infantry.

Lieutenants Mitchell, Hannum and Longley, C.E., to proceed, Sept. 30, to Manila.

Lieutenants Ralston and Frazier, E.C., to report, Sept. 30, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with 1st Battalion Engineers.

Lieutenants Brooke and Bell, C.E., to report, Sept. 30,

at Washington Barracks, for duty with 3d Battalion Engineers.

The officers assigned to Artillery Corps, will proceed Sept. 30, to join respective batteries and companies.

Officers Cavalry and Infantry, with the exception of Lieutenant Casad, on Sept. 30, will join regiments. Lieutenant Casad will report to Department of the East.

G. O. 136, JUNE 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The following movements of troops are ordered: Co. L, 26th Inf., now at Mauban, will change station to Almonan, Province of Tayabas, Luzon; and Co. M, 2d Inf., now at the latter place, will proceed to Union, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, and take station.

G. O. 137, JUNE 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The commanding general, Department of South Philippines, will relieve the headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Cos. A and B, 10th Inf., from further duty in the Fifth Separate Brigade by two companies of the 29th Inf., the former to report to the commanding general, 7th Separate Brigade, at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th U.S. Inf., will take station at Cuyo, Island of Cuyo, or at Cebu, Cebu, or Illoilo, Panay, which ever may be most convenient, to await orders detailing him as civil governor of Paragua and Calamianes Islands, Capitol at Cuyo.

The chief quartermaster will place at the disposition of Captain Phillips, for use in his capacity as civil governor the launch Pittsburg, as soon as repaired.

G. O. 138, JUNE 25, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The Headquarters, 2d and 3d Battalions (5 companies), 2d Inf., will be transferred for duty at the Post of Manila, Guinayangan, Catanaan, Pitogog and Laguiman, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, will be abandoned by United States troops.

G. O. 139, JUNE 27, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announced that Malig Island, situated in Laguna de Bay, is designated as the location of a military prison, to be officially known as Malig Island Military Prison (capacity 400), where may be confined "General Prisoners."

The commanding general, Department of North Philippines, will cause preparations to be made immediately for care of a garrison of two companies of infantry to be commanded by a field officer, and as soon as practicable place one additional company there.

G. O. 142, JUNE 28, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner is relieved from command of the Department of North Philippines, to date June 30, 1902, and will then proceed, accompanied by his aide, to Zamboanga, Mindanao. Upon the 10th of July, he will relieve Brig. Gen. George W. Davis from command of the Seventh Separate Brigade. General Davis upon being thus relieved will proceed to Manila, accompanied by his aide and report to the Division Commander, for orders.

Pending the orders of the President, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell will, in addition to his duties as commander of the Third Separate Brigade, assume temporary command of the Department of North Philippines, to date June 30, 1902.

G. O. 144, JUNE 29, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The Army officers mentioned below are detailed for the special duty indicated in each case: Capt. Robert S. Offley, 30th U.S. Inf., is designated to act as Civil Governor of so much of the Province of Marinduque as is embodied in the Islands of Mindoro and Lubang, and will proceed to the capitol of the province, Puerto Galera, Island of Mindoro. Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th U.S. Inf., is designated as Civil Governor of the Province of Paragua, and will proceed to the capitol of the province, Cuyo, Island of Cuyo. 1st Lieut. Edward Y. Miller, 20th U.S. Inf., is detailed as Secretary-Treasurer of the Province of Paragua. He will report to the Civil Governor of the province, Captain Phillips, 10th U.S. Inf., at the capitol of the province.

GENERAL BELL CONGRATULATES HIS TROOPS.

THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Batangas, May 16, 1902.

To the Officers and Men, Third Separate Brigade:

With profound satisfaction the Brigade Commander announces that, so far as is known at these headquarters, every insurgent officer and band heretofore operating in the Provinces of Batangas and Laguna has been captured, killed or forced to surrender, and it is believed, from the evidence of residents of these two provinces, that conditions therein have never heretofore been more peaceful than they are at the present time.

This condition has been brought about by a campaign, lasting less than four months, and such signal success as has been achieved therein is attributed by the Brigade Commander to the zealous, loyal and uncomplaining support which has been given by every officer and man in this brigade to plans and instructions which were formulated for the conduct of the campaign.

The Brigade Commander, being fully aware of the difficulties which have been encountered and overcome, of the tireless energy and persistence displayed by all and the fatigue and sickness which has resulted therefrom, only needs to add that his thanks and appreciation, gratefully extended to each individual officer and man, are in due proportion to the heavy burden of responsibility which has been lifted from his shoulders through the success achieved by their untiring efforts and loyal zeal.

By command of Brigadier General Bell:

MILTON F. DAVIS, Captain, 1st Cav., A.G.

G. O. 20, JUNE 23, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.

Major A. S. Polhemus, sur., U.S.A., is announced and assigned to duty as chief surgeon of the brigade, to date from May 31, 1902, since which time he has performed the duties of that office.

By order of Colonel Godfrey:

ROBERT H. NOBLE, Captain, 3d U.S. Inf., A.G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. George H. Burton, inspector general, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as inspector general, Department of the East. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Col. P. D. Vroom, I.G., will proceed to Buffalo, Youngstown, Fort Niagara, N.Y., under special instructions. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Charles D. Roberts, acting judge advocate, is extended one month. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

ROBERT H. NOBLE, Captain, 3d U.S. Inf., A.G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. George H. Burton, inspector general, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as inspector general, Department of the East. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Oliver H. Balch (appointed July 31, 1902, from Q. M. sergeant, 5th Co., Coast Artillery), now at Fort Hancock, N.J., is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Herman Boeslinger. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Stanislaus M. Neisser, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Michael J. Butler, Q. M. depot, San Francisco, Cal., is transferred to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Michael J. Butler, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. for duty. (July 31, D.C.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Stanislaus M. Neisser, to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (July 31, D.C.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Barrington K. West, commissary, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. William H. Moncrief, asst. surg., will return to his proper station at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (July 25, D.M.)

1st Lieut. William H. Moncrief, asst. surg., will return to his proper station at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (July 25, D.M.)

Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg., will proceed in the order named to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Fort Reno, O.T., Fort Sill, O.T., Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and make the inspection of those posts in respect of hospital corps men and nurses. (July 24, D.M.)

Contract Dental Surg. Robert P. Updyke, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed not later than Aug. 1 to Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty not to exceed one month and then return to Fort Leavenworth. (July 19, D.M.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert E. Williams, asst. surg., is extended one month. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Charles L. Smit will be sent to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Howard W. Beal, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, for duty. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Oscar Lind, Fort Du Pont, Del., will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

So much of par. 11, S. O. 151, D. Cal., as directs Contract Surg. Hugo A. Wahl, to accompany a detachment of recruits to Fort Riley, Kas., is revoked and Hospital Steward Clifford H. Perry will accompany that detachment to Fort Riley, Kas. (July 18, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Hugo A. Wahl will proceed to the camp of United States troops at Sequoia National Park, Cal., to relieve 1st Lieut. Milton E. Lando, asst. surg., who will proceed to the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., for duty. (July 18, D. Cal.)

Major Edward K. Morris, surg., will on Aug. 1 proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Logan. (July 18, D. Cal.)

Lieut. G. L. Collins, A.S., is detailed post treasurer. (Fort Warren, July 18.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. Carl R. Darrah, asst. surg. (S.O. 175, Aug. 6, D.E.)

Hospital Steward J. D. Byres will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass. (Fort Columbus, July 20.)

Hospital Steward Benjamin T. Raikes will report to the C. O., 3d Cav., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with and to accompany the troops of that regiment to take station at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Upon arrival at Fort Yellowstone, Hospital Steward Raikes will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, for duty. (July 24, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. William H. Walker will report to the C. O., 34th Inf., for duty with and to accompany the companies of that regiment to their stations at Forts Missoula and Harrison, Montana. Upon arrival at the latter post he will report by telegraph to the surgeon general of the Army for instructions. (July 24, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Louis A. Moloney will report to the C. O., 3d Cav., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with and to accompany the troops of that regiment ordered to take station at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. Upon arrival at Fort Assiniboine Contract Surg. Moloney will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report by letter to the surgeon general, for annualization of contract. (July 24, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Howard W. Beal, asst. surg., will proceed to the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty to relieve Major E. R. Morris, surg. Upon the arrival at the Discharge Camp of 1st Lieut. Milton E. Lando, asst. surg., Lieutenant Beal will report at Dept. of California headquarters for further orders. (July 24, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Edward F. Rockhill, asst. surg., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward D. Sinks, asst. surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with and to accompany the detachment of that organization to their stations in the Department of the Columbia. After this duty, Captain Sinks will return to San Francisco. (July 23, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Frank O. Rose will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty until further orders. (July 21, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Benjamin T. Raikes will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 21, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Henry J. Nie will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty until further orders. (July 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for 14 days from July 28, is granted contract Surg. S. Wythe. (July 25, D. Cal.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William J. Calvert, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 9, 1902. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Luther S. Harvey, asst. surg., to Philippine Islands, on the transport Logan, to sail Aug. 1. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Nelson A. Hoberg is assigned to duty on the transport Sumner. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Harry Killikelly, to the Philippine Islands, Aug. 1. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, asst. surg., to Philippine Islands, on the transport Logan, scheduled to sail Aug. 1. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Hospital Stewards Oscar A. Mansau, John L. Gerlach, Grant Funderburg, Frank Wagner, George C. Douglas and Oscar Burkard and Acting Hospital Stewards Homer White and Frederick T. Zieske to Manila, Aug. 1, on transport Logan. (July 25, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, asst. surg., during the absence of Capt. George J. Newgarden, asst. surg., is assigned to temporary duty as examiner of recruits in San Francisco, and will also attend the sick at Fort Mason. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Capt. Paul Mazzoni, asst. surg., to Seattle, Washington, and report on Army transport Seward for duty thereon, en route to the Philippine Islands. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Frank J. Wissell to Philippine Islands, Aug. 1. (July 25, D. Cal.)

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than Sept. 15, 1902, and will then proceed to Washington, D.C. 1st Lieut. William Kelly and John R. Slattery, from Philippines, to take effect not later than Sept. 15, 1902, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. 2d Lieut. William L. Guthrie, not later than Sept. 30, 1902, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School of Application. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, on business pertaining to repairs to the armament, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

The funeral of the late Ord. Sgt. August Horn took place with military honors at Fort Washington, Md., on July 26.

A furlough for six months will be granted Ordnance Sgt. Ottmar Schmidgall, a patient in the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (July 30, D. Cal.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The extension of leave granted Capt. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, is further extended fifteen days. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, will take first transport to sail after Sept. 1, 1902, for the Philippine Islands, on duty. (Aug. 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Capt. William M. Crofton, C.S., 1st Inf. (Aug. 6, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., will repair to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

2d Lieut. William O. Reed, 3d Cav., will report to C. O., 1st squadron, 3d Cav., now at that post, for duty with and to accompany the troops of that squadron ordered to proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Montana. (July 21, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, 3d Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with troops of 1st squadron, 3d Cav., ordered to Fort Assiniboine, Montana. (July 21, D. Cal.)

The 1st squadron, 3d Cav., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows: Major Edgar Z. Steever, Veterinarian Samuel L. Gelston and Troops A and D to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Troops B and C to Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming.

Capt. Andrew E. Williams and 1st Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., are relieved from further duty with the 1st Battalion, 3d Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will join their respective companies at Fort Apache, Arizona. (July 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 25, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav., will report before the examining board at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

The leave granted Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., will return to St. Paul, Minn., and resume his status of leave, having been ordered to return to his proper station from that place while on leave. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

1st Lieut. W. O. Reed, 6th Cav., will remain on temporary duty with recruits and casualties, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (July 22, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

1st Lieut. D. T. E. Casteel, 7th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the West Virginia National Guard, to be held at Parkersburg, commencing Aug. 5. (July 31, D. E.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Glenny, 7th Cav., is further extended ten days. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

1st Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., will report at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th Cav., is extended seven days. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (July 24, D.M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. John S. E. Young, 8th Cav., Fort Riley, Kansas. (July 25, D.M.)

Squadron Sergeant Major Oscar Dorsner, 8th Cav., having been tried by G.C.M., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and found guilty of disobedience of orders, was sentenced "To be reduced to the ranks and reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority." General Bates in reviewing the proceedings says: "The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved; but in view of the recommendation for clemency by a majority of the members of the court, the long service and excellent record of the accused, so much of the sentence as relates to reduction to the ranks is remitted. The reviewing authority is constrained to remark that the long service of Squadron Sergt. Major Oscar Dorsner, should have taught that the first duty of a soldier is obedience and the example set by soldiers of long service should at all times be such that men of less experience might emulate with credit to themselves. Squadron Sergeant Major Dorsner will be released from arrest and restored to duty." (July 21, D.M.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Sergt. John J. L. Taylor, Troop E, 10th Cav., is continued in the grade of sergeant to date from original appointment, (Sept. 19, 1899), he having re-enlisted the day following discharge. Corporal Ernest S. Washington, Troop G, 10th Cav., is continued in the grade of corporal to date from original appointment, (Feb. 14, 1901). July 16, 10th Cav.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., is further extended ten days. (Aug. 6, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave to include Sept. 1, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Abbott, 12th Cav. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward M. Offey, 12th Cav. (Aug. 6, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Nelson, 12th Cav., is extended seven days. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Pollion, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 15, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 1st Lieut. F. O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., Fort Grant, Arizona. (July 28, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. Leave for twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, A.C., Fort Sill, Oklahoma. (July 24, D.M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, A.C. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C., will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, for the purpose of studying the arrangements and appliances at that post for planting and testing sub-

marine mines, and upon the completion of this duty will return to Fort Monroe, Virginia. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, A.C. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Aug. 3, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, A.C. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his release from duty at Fort Preble, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major William B. Homer, A.C. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, A.C., now at Fort Casey, Wash., is attached to the 1st Co., Coast Artillery. (July 26, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Col. Abner H. Merrill, A.C., will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., and take station. (July 18, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, A.C., having reported at Fort DuPont, will proceed to join the 45th Co., C.A., at Fort Greble. (Aug. 6, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 14, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis F. Buck, A.C. (Aug. 6, D.E.)

2d Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, A.C., is detailed member of G.C.M. at Fort Getty, vice 2d Lieut. Leigh Sypher, A.C., relieved. (Aug. 6, D.E.)

Capt. M. G. Spinks, Art. Corps, is detailed trial officer. (Fort McHenry, Aug. 2.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after the completion of the Army and Navy maneuvers, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, A.C. (Aug. 6, D.E.)

Capt. J. B. Mitchell, A.C., is detailed ordnance engineer, signal and recording officer. Fort William, July 28.)

Corporals A. H. Dougherty, and J. C. Wiedner, 11th Co., Fort Dade, have been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. H. B. McElgin, A.C., is detailed adjutant. (Fort Howard, July 30.)

Lieut. A. D. Raymond, A.C., is detailed recruiting officer. (Fort Morgan, July 26.)

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, A.C., is detailed police officer. (Fort Terry, July 26.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Harold E. Cloke, A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (July 22, D. Cal.)

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced:

Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart, promoted (from major, A.C.), with rank from July 22, 1902, to the Coast Artillery.

Major William B. Homer, promoted (from captain, A.C.), with rank from July 22, 1902, to the Coast Artillery. Major Homer upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Mott, N.J. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, A.C., to join his company at Fort Casey, Washington. (July 20, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 6, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough, A.C., Fort Mason. (July 20, D. Cal.)

Major Walter Howe, A.C., is detailed to attend the annual muster of the Vermont National Guard at the State camp ground, near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Aug. 7 to 13, 1902. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

1st Lieut. J. R. Procter, Jr., A.C., having reported at Fort Banks, will proceed to join the 76th Co., at Fort Wetherill, R.I. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

Major Arthur Murray, A.C., will proceed to Washington, D.C., and return to Fort Totten, upon official business relating to improvements to be made at that post and at the School of Submarine Defense. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, A.C. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. R. H. Williams, A.C. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

2d Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts, A.C., to join company (the 166th Co., C.A.) at Skagway, Alaska. (Aug. 6, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., A.C., is transferred from the 7th Bat., F.A., to the unassigned list, and will report for duty to C.O. battalion of Field Artillery, Fort Riley. (Aug. 6, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. James Prentice, A.C., is transferred from the 6th Battery Field Artillery to the 116th Co., C.A., and will join that company. (Aug. 6, H.Q.A.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

2d Lieut. A. J. Bright, 2d Inf., was on June 28 detailed as commissary of the station at San Juan de Boc Boc, vice 2d Lieut. E. L. Baker, Jr., Philippine Scouts, relieved.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 19, D. Cal.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

2d Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, U.S. Inf., recently appointed (from sergeant, general service, U.S. Army), with rank from June 24, 1902, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, for duty with portion of 16th Inf., stationed at that post until further orders. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Louis Soleilac, Jr., U.S. Inf., recently appointed, with rank from June 23, 1902, will report at Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with the 1st Battalion, 16th Inf., stationed at that post, until further orders. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for six days, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, is granted Capt. Charles L. Beckuris, 16th Inf., recruiting officer. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (July 22, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. R. H. Westcott, 16th Inf. (Aug. 6, D.E.)

The leave granted Major Francis H. French, 16th Inf., is extended two months. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. James B. Gowen, 16th Inf., will report at Fort McPherson, Georgia, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 15th Inf., is relieved from further temporary duty at the camp of recruits and casualties, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will turn over his command to Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdel, 7th Inf., now on duty at that camp. Lieutenant Colonel Lockwood will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (July 19, D. Cal.)

The companies of the 17th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and the following named officers of that regiment, will proceed to stations as follows: Majors Calvin D. Cowles and Lea Febiger, and Cos. A, C and D to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Co. I. to Fort Lawton, Washington. (July 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf., from further duty at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and join his company. (July 22, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 17th Inf., is further extended to include July 26, 1902. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

Leave from Aug. 8 to Aug. 10, 1902, is granted Capt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., recruiting officer. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Major George B. Walker, 18th Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, president of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., for examination by the board. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Bryan Conrad, 18th Inf., is relieved as range officer of the Annual Department Infantry Competition and 2d Lieut. William A. Alouette, 18th Inf., detailed in his stead. (July 23, D. Cal.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., recruiting officer. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Harry A. Hegeman, 19th Inf., is authorized to take advantage of the leave granted him. (July 19, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederic G. Kellond, Battalion Q. M. and C. S., 19th Inf., San Francisco. (July 23, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major Thomas C. Woodbury, 19th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (July 30, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

22TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry M. Rankhead, 22th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 18, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. William S. Neely, 23d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (July 21, D. Cal.)

24D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. HERBERT.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. A. Herbert, 24d Inf. (Aug. 5, D.E.)

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted Capt. William A. Campbell, 24d Inf. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Monroe C. Kersh, 24d Inf., to take effect upon the announcement of his promotion to the grade of captain. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

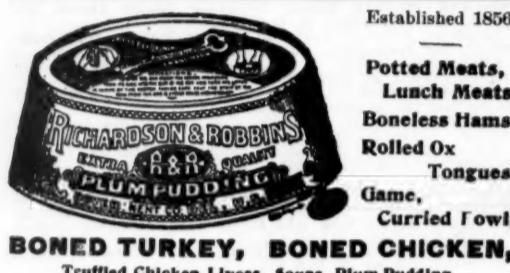
24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., from further temporary duty at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and there

join his company. (July 23, D. Cal.)

The companies of the 24th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and the following named officer of that regiment, will proceed to stations as follows: Major John C. Dent and Cos. C and D to Fort Har-

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The stories concerning an enormous proportion of suicides in our Army in the Philippines disappear when they are subjected to the test of fact, as do so many of the stories set afloat by the alarmists concerning Philippine conditions. The statistics presented by Major James Parker, and which we published recently, show that ten officers of our Army in the Philippines, and seventy-two men, committed suicide during a period of three and one-quarter years, from Feb. 4, 1899, to April 30, 1902. This is an average of 25 a year in an average force of 40,000, or 62.50 per 100,000. Referring to Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics," we find that the ordinary yearly average in the German army is 64 and in the French army 51. The number of suicides in the Philippines is undoubtedly high, as compared with the suicides under the ordinary conditions of American life, but it does not equal that of suicides among males in the city of Paris, which average 67 per 100,000. In New York the average is only 21. The lowest ratio in great cities is, according to Mulhall, in Naples. Considering religious beliefs, the smallest number of suicides is among the Jews, the Catholics coming next, and the Protestants being in the proportion of nearly three to one of the Catholics. The strain of matrimonial felicity seems to have its bearing upon the causes leading to suicide, as 56 married persons are victims of *felo de se* to 44 unmarried. Summer is the favorite season for suiciding, and the minimum is reached in winter. This difference is most noticeable in Spain, where the proportion is 197 to 455. Hanging is the favorite method, and insanity the chief cause. Considering the conditions to which our young soldiers have been subjected, it is not strange that there should have been a tendency to suicide among them which exceeded the normal, but it is gratifying to find that the case is no worse than it is.

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(ESTABLISHED 1878.)

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902.

SEA AND SHORE DUTY FOR THE NAVY.

We have from the first bespoken a hearty co-operation from all classes of the Navy with the plans of the Secretary for its improvement. We hope that this co-operation will be not only hearty but sympathetic, and that the Secretary will not be made to feel, through the action or inaction of any officer, or any class of officers, that there is a disposition to limit co-operation to a perfunctory compliance with orders, or that opposition, so far as there is opposition, is the resultant of anything but a sincere concern for the best interests of the Service.

On the other hand we hope and believe that whatever is done by way of change will show a sympathetic understanding of the peculiarities and necessities of the Service. Conscientious officers should not be put in the position of shirking duty, if they should chance to contend that the existing order and variety of naval duty is due to conditions that cannot be altered and cannot be disregarded without inflicting a serious blow upon naval morale by interfering with the rights and privileges of officers. The performance of sea duty has always been the naval standard of judgment as to the efficiency of an officer; no one can complain then if this is insisted upon still more strenuously. That there have been serious departures from the standard in individual instances cannot be denied, as in the particularly notorious case of an officer who while on the active list for years gave more attention to newspaper and other literary work than to sea duty. But such cases as this are the exception, and it is not the Navy but the civil administrators of the Navy, who have been responsible for this disregard of naval sentiment. The remedy is in the hands of the Secretary and we have no doubt that he will apply it.

There are, however, other duties than those at sea proper for the Navy officer which not only help to give him an all-around training for his profession, but serve to somewhat relieve the continuous strain of duty at sea. Officers have their human as well as their professional side and share with their fellow men in the gregarious instincts common to humanity. After a long confinement on board a man-of-war, with its rigorous and necessary suppression of the social instinct, the sight of a petticoat fluttering in the offing will create on board a naval vessel as much excitement of a different kind as the appearance of an enemy's flag in time of war. And we all know the emotion amounting almost to frenzy which greets the appearance of the home pennant streaming from the masthead after a long term at sea.

The alteration from sea service to shore service is necessary to keep our sailors healthy in mind, as well as in body, and what is needed is not so much a disregard of traditions and customs of the Service in this respect as a rigid enforcement of the rule of impartiality in the assignment of officers to duty.

The most vigorous, continuous and vociferous growls we have ever heard coming from the Navy have been concerning the matter of detail. That they have been altogether just, we have never believed, since they have been heard more or less under all administrations, but that there has been justice in them can be shown by an examination of the roster of service for a term of years.

Impartially administered, the rule of change of detail will result in benefit to the Navy and thus to the country. No unnecessary details should be permitted, but on the other hand officers should not be deprived of those to which they may properly be assigned in the line of professional service. We say this with a full understanding of the necessity created by the present dearth of officers, which it is to be hoped will be only temporary, and we realize that this is a modifying factor to be taken into account in applying what we have said. What we insist upon is that whatever is done should be done with a sympathetic understanding of the needs of the Service. The skilled physician may use his probes and his boluses remorselessly, but he does it with a full knowledge of the anatomy of the system whose irregularities he seeks to correct.

BLOOD ON THE SUMMER MOON.

White-winged peace hovers above the Great Republic, health and prosperity bless the land from sea to sea and the skies glow with the promise of new conquests in the fields of commerce and industry—yet the prophets are not content. As in a glass, darkly, they read fearsome signs and portents. Their prophetic foresight is always keenest in the dog days, and this year it has enabled them to foretell a war which, if it comes off according to their program, will jolt the universe with the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds. The prophets lead up to their grim disclosure by inviting attention to the maneuvers which have been arranged for the North Atlantic Squadron in the Caribbean Sea and adjacent waters next winter. The real purpose of these maneuvers, the prophets explain, is to prepare

the Navy for war with Germany! Moreover, the General Board "has prepared a plan of operations which, in the event of such a war, will be followed by the United States naval forces." This plan is "designed to offset the naval superiority which, under present schedules of construction, Germany will have attained in 1908." And finally, the prophets project the startling announcement that Admiral Dewey declared at a Mediterranean port on his way home from Manila that "our next war will be with Germany," and that Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N., has declared that such a war will begin in 1907.

It is probably a matter of no consequence with the prophets that Admiral Dewey never made the statement imputed to him. They have to make things consist in some way, and what is a mere perversion of the truth between friends, anyhow? As for Admiral Taylor, who is quoted by the Berlin newspapers as predicting war in 1907, he says: "Such assertions as have been credited to me are without foundation, other than that I have said that our sea coast defenses should be well protected against attack by any European power. All naval officers are of this opinion. It would be ridiculous for me to predict a war with any nation. Our Navy should be strengthened in readiness for any possible war."

Ludicrous as these grim forebodings of war really are, they are also reprehensible in the extreme degree. Their immediate effect is to cause irritation and ill feeling in Germany. It is both amazing and discouraging that the absurd statement attributed to Admiral Taylor should be taken seriously by the newspapers of Berlin, but they have so taken it and are passing solemn criticisms upon his indiscretion, adding that any German admiral guilty of such an offense would be relieved of his duties immediately. It never occurs to the busy-bodies who delight in fanciful predictions of war that they are the worst enemies of peace, that their reckless talk is a direct and frequent cause of friction between friendly nations or that their misrepresentation of the remarks of Army and Navy officers is a moral crime against the Government. Such is the fact, however, and it is particularly aggravating in the present case because of the increasing and legitimate rivalry between the United States and Germany in the avenues of trade and commerce. This rivalry is natural and honorable. It is the result of the enormous development of energy and enterprise in both nations, and if properly conducted it will involve no impairment of the friendly relations between them. But the suggestion that the two nations are drifting toward war and that they are already preparing for conflict is wicked and dangerous. Even the license which amateur prophets enjoy does not entitle them to indulge in vapors so likely to provoke discord and international ill-feeling.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is an interesting circumstance that in less than a month after Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, issued the general order given elsewhere, congratulating the officers and men of the National Guard of that State upon their soldier-like appearance and conduct during their recent annual encampment at Gettysburg, an emergency has arisen in the anthracite coal region which involves a practical test of their military qualities. And it is but simple justice to say that they have responded to this test with a degree of promptness, order and disciplined intelligence which merits the very highest praise. In response to a telegram from the civil authorities of Schuylkill county, stating that rioting was in progress in the town of Shenandoah and that they could no longer preserve order Governor Stone, at 12:30 A.M. of July 31, decided to send troops to the scene of the trouble among the striking miners. Brig. Gen. P. S. Gobin, commanding the division, received his orders at 1 o'clock, and one hour and twenty minutes later he left Harrisburg on a special train with two companies of infantry—8th Regiment and one of cavalry, of the Governor's Troop. At Pottsville these troops, fully equipped, were joined by two additional companies of the 8th Infantry, and the united forces, five companies and a regimental band, were in Shenandoah ready for business at 6:30 A.M. The entire 12th Infantry, with the exception of a company from Lock Haven, 200 miles away, was assembled in Shenandoah at 9 A.M. and at noon word was received that the 7th and 9th Infantry were ready to move with entire canvas and equipment. Since the arrival of the troops there has been no rioting.

The mobilization of these troops in so brief a time deserves the attention of all who are interested in the betterment of our militia system. The National Guard of Pennsylvania is patterned closely after the Regular Army, whose organization, discipline, regulations and equipment it follows to the fullest possible degree. Its officers are working along practical lines. They and their men don't go in so much for fancy uniforms, dress parades or picnic encampments as they do for thoroughness of drill, efficiency of equipment and diligent field work, and the result is that they have built up a splendid military body. The Pennsylvania National Guard has received frequent and hearty praise from officers of the Army, whose interest and co-operation have been wholesome forces in its sturdy and harmonious development. It was but a few weeks ago, in the presence of 9,000 of these Pennsylvanians assembled at Gettysburg, that Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., remarked that he could scarcely distinguish them from the men of the Regular Army and echoed the sentiment uttered by Sherman in speaking of the same forces years ago. "These men you have here are soldiers." On the same occasion Secretary Root

said: "I am profoundly impressed with the tendency towards uniformity in organization, equipment and spirit of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the Regular Army. Pennsylvania is a great, rich State, but has been able to do all this itself, doing it on proper lines; but, as I look at it on national lines, I believe that this guard is worth many millions of dollars to the National Government."

As illustrating the up-to-date methods which govern the Pennsylvania troops it is worth noting that Capt. Frederick A. Snyder, aide-de-camp to General Gobin, has prepared a comprehensive military map of the territory within a wide radius of Shenandoah. Besides showing the railroads, wagon roads, streams, etc., it gives the location of every colliery. General Gobin has ordered the establishment of a signal system from brigade headquarters to the camp, which is nearly a mile distant. The heliograph and flag will be used in the daytime and the torch at night.

One of the compensations of the trouble which has made it necessary to assign the Pennsylvania troops to duty in the coal region is that it affords an opportunity for a practical exposition of the system and method on which the National Guard of the Keystone State is organized. For in that system are many of the basic features which must be adopted as fundamentals in creating a national militia organization which shall be worthy of the name. The National Guard of Pennsylvania affords a working pattern for such a system, and for it the State and the nation owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the genius who devised it—the late Gen. John F. Hartreft, who, as soldier and Governor, distinguished himself and honored his country in war and peace.

We have before mentioned the new process for treating armor plate which is said to be superior to the Krupp process. It is the invention of Lieut. Cleland Davis, of the Navy, who is now attached to the Bureau of Ordnance, and is an application of electrical carbon treatment that will produce an armor plate infinitely superior to anything now known. Owing to the fact that the invention has not yet been perfected in all its details, little is being said in official circles about the matter. Rear Admiral O'Neil considers the invention one of the greatest importance. It may more than counteract the strong influence gained by the Army through its new fuse and high explosive. Officers of the Navy, well versed in ordnance matters, are inclined to the opinion that plates treated by the new process will flatten the point of the projectile without being penetrated. The new process, it is said, contemplates the use of heavy currents of electricity directed on the armor plate, while it is in a heated condition, by large carbon anodes. The discovery consists in the fact that the current of electricity applied to the surface of the plate forms an arc, carrying with it a portion of the carbon of the anode which enters the steel and makes it extremely hard. The depth of the hardening is regulated by the length of time the current plays upon the plate. No doubt the Navy will adopt the new method of hardening armor plate if, after a more thorough test, it comes up to the expectations of the ordnance experts. For the past few years very little progress, comparatively speaking, has been made in the manufacture of armor plate. With the invention of the new fuse, which does not detonate until after the shell has entered the armor plate, with the tremendous velocities now attained by the use of smokeless powder, and with the great strides that have made with high explosives, it has become necessary that a great improvement be made in the resistance of armor plate if the balance of power is to remain with the armor. Lieutenant Davis' discovery will receive the most careful tests by the Navy Department.

Orders were issued this week by the Navy Department assigning that admirable officer, Rear Admiral William C. Wise to command of the naval defense district which includes the Gulf of Mexico. This is another step in perfecting the defense of the coast as outlined several weeks ago in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. The Gulf District extends from the Mexican boundary line to Key West and includes the two entrances from the Caribbean Sea by the way of the Bahama Channel and the Yucatan Passage. As we announced some time ago, Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper is in command of the coast defense district of the north, which includes the coast of New England. Rear Admiral Louis Kempf is in charge of the district which includes the entire Pacific coast of the United States. Two more districts are to be established—one between Hampton Roads and Key West and the other between Hampton Roads and a point in the north which marks the termination northward of the district commanded by Admiral Cooper. The naval coast defense system, as worked out by the general board of the Navy, contemplates the establishment of a complete and efficient line of communication from one end of the coast to the other. There will be co-operation among the Navy, Revenue Cutter Service, Lighthouse Service, and the Army. Rear Admiral Wise has certainly been placed in command of one of the most important districts. The strategical importance of the Caribbean Sea is thoroughly appreciated by our naval officers. During the Spanish war it was the theater of operations and in view of the fact that several European powers have important strategic possessions in the West Indies, the Caribbean would very likely see a good deal of fighting.

in the event of a war between this country and a European nation. The prospective Panama Canal would also make the Caribbean Sea most desirable to control. The headquarters of the Gulf district will be established at Pensacola, Florida. The duties of Rear Admiral Wise, as we understand them, will be to have general supervision of the defenses, by naval means, of that portion of the coast constituting his district.

There is considerable surprise in some circles over the discovery that the friars' lands in the Philippines, for the purchase of which the U.S. Government is negotiating with the Vatican, have already been sold, wholly or in part, to syndicates and corporations duly registered in, and controlled by capitalists of, the United States. The fact is, however, that these sales have been known to Governor Taft and to the authorities at Washington, as well as others, all along, and were fully taken into account by the American negotiators. It was with knowledge of these transfers that the Secretary of War, in his final instructions to Governor Taft, directed the latter to ask full information of the Vatican as to what portion of the friars' lands was held by corporations and how much stock in those corporations was owned by the friars. Some interesting information regarding the land question in the islands is given in an article entitled "A Few Facts About the Friars," by Lieut. Roland Fortescue, 4th U.S. Cavalry, in the August number of *The United Service*. Lieutenant Fortescue declares that the hatred of the friars by the Filipinos is general and deep seated, that it had its origin in their abuse of power, and that to return the friars to the old order of things would be a serious mistake. He suggests, as we recently did in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* that the friars of the Augustinian, Dominican, Franciscan, and Recoletto orders be withdrawn and their places filled with secular priests, but he urges that the Jesuits be retained, because of their invaluable services in school and mission work. "A good remedy for the situation," says Lieutenant Fortescue, "would be for the Government to condemn all property held by the friars and pay them a fair price for it; then sell it to the present holders, giving a good title; taxing lands so held at a higher rate in order to be gradually reimbursed."

Among the witnesses who testified before the Senate Committee on the Philippines in May last was one Richard O'Brien, formerly a corporal in the Volunteer service, who, in addition to his allegation that explosive bullets were issued to the American troops in the islands, accused certain officers of atrocious conduct at Ibagras, in the Island of Panay. His charge as to the use of explosive bullets was speedily disposed of by a statement from General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. O'Brien at first refused to name the officers whom he so gravely accused, but was finally compelled to do so, whereupon those gentlemen appeared before the committee and denounced him as a liar. At their urgent request the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Lodge, agreed to bring O'Brien's conduct to the notice of the civil authorities, and that he has kept his word is shown by the fact that on the night of Aug. 7 O'Brien was arrested at North Adams, Mass., on a warrant issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, charging him with perjury. The arrest of this man and his arraignment before the bar of justice will be heartily approved by all who recall the particularly atrocious character of his false testimony. He charged his superior officers—men of high repute and excellent military record—with infamous offenses, and uttered a foul slander against the Government. He now has a chance to prove his allegations in open court, and if he fails to do so, he should be dealt with in a manner that will serve as a warning that perjury cannot be committed with impunity, no matter how much delight it may afford to the "anti-imperialist" defamers of the Army.

As the time approaches for the beginning of the joint Army and Navy maneuvers, interest among officers in the Services correspondingly increases. Speculation is rife as to the nature of the plan of attack to be made by the squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Higginson. The greatest secrecy, however, is being maintained. There is a unanimity of opinion in both the Army and Navy that the coming maneuvers will prove to be of incalculable advantage to both the Services. For the Navy Rear Admiral Higginson will have a very powerful fleet composed of the Alabama, Brooklyn, Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Olympia, Indiana, Montgomery, Mayflower, Newport, Gloucester, Puritan and Amphitrite. The Supply, Panther and Prairie will act on the defensive in the capacity of scouts for the land forces. The Indiana will shorten her cruise in order to form part of the attacking fleet. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who will have command of the Army during the maneuvers, recently held an important conference at Newport with representatives of the Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, Engineer Corps, and Ordnance Department. During the maneuvers every gun emplaced at the forts will be fired one or more times. The system of fire control, as employed by the Artillery Corps, will be most thoroughly tested.

A troop of cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., will march to Gettysburg, Pa., and be on the ground Sept. 19 and 20 to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of a monument in honor of the late Major Gen. H. W. Slocum.

MILITARY CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

An article on the Department of War and Marine of Mexico appears in *Modern Mexico* for July. This department was first installed on April 11, 1822, under the Imperial Council established by Iturbide. Since then, with every change of Government, there has been a change of Secretary of War and Marine, about eighty in all holding office on different occasions. The Secretary of State for War and Marine is always an officer of high rank—usually a general—and is necessarily a political partisan of the chief Executive of the Government.

The Department of War and Marine, reorganized under the law of May 13, 1891, is a department of State, and has charge of all matters relative to the army and navy, the national guard, the merchant marine, military legislation, the administration of military justice, privateer commissions, the military college, nautical schools, military hospitals, forts, fortifications, barracks, arms and ammunition, factories, arsenals, military warehouses and depots.

The Mexican army is divided into three sections—the active army, the reserve and the second reserve. In 1897 the permanent army of the Republic consisted of 8 generals of divisions, 54 generals of brigade, 955 officers of the rank of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, of whom 450 were en deposito—that is, they were not on active service—2,379 officers, from captain to ensign, of whom 527 were en deposito; 26,141 rank and file, of whom 16,423 were infantry; 6,554 cavalry, 1,776 artillery, and the balance in the various special services of the army. In addition there were 6,817 horses and 2,550 mules for hauling and packing.

The regulation arms are the Spanish Mauser, Colt's mitrailleuse, the Bange, the Krupp and the Mondragon cannons, the latter being the invention of Col. Manuel Mondragon, of the Mexican artillery. In the organization of the army the French system, with slight modifications, is followed.

The War Department has charge of the historic Military College of Chapultepec, where about 300 students receive a thorough military education. The college was founded in 1824, and since 1843 has been at Chapultepec, where in 1847 the young cadets made a heroic defense to the attack of the American army. The students are furnished their uniforms, living, books, instruction, arms and equipment generally, by the nation. Candidates are admitted from 15 to 18 years of age, on passing an examination in arithmetic, algebra, Spanish and the elements of French. The expense of maintenance of the college averages \$178,000 a year. The present director is General of Engineers Juan Villegas, a thoroughly scientific and competent officer and soldier.

On Oct. 31, 1900, the reorganization of the Mexican army was decreed by the Mexican Congress, and among the measures President Diaz was authorized to take to carry out the decree was the formation of a second reserve, to consist of volunteers to be organized into a corps of officers, to form the nucleus of a volunteer army in the event of an emergency. The corps is to consist of young men of good education, who shall receive a course of military instruction and discipline. The first reserve, or Primera Reserva, has long existed, and is formed of retired officers of the regular army, of the Federal and State, rural and city police, the maritime and frontier customs guards, and all other armed bodies receiving pay from the State.

The Segunda Reserva, as the new volunteer corps is called, will hold rank from sub-lieutenant to major, and as vacancies occur will be promoted according to a regular scale. There will also be sergeants and corporals, so that as men are collected hurriedly on an emergency they will at once become organized as regular and not as raw troops, as they find themselves well officered and the whole intermixed with the regular army. The movement has been well received throughout the Republic, appeals to the popular sentiment of patriotism, and a number of young men from all professions have hastened to join the reserve. These reserve officers when in uniform receive all the honors and distinctions accorded to officers of the regular army.

NAVAL UNIFORMS CRITICISED.

Speaking of the present uniform of our Navy, Thomas A. Walker, in a letter to the *New York Times*, says:

"The present uniform of the United States man-o'-war's-man is the most nonsensical and useless thing imaginable. Fifty years ago or more there were reasons for it, but there is none, whatever to-day. One reason for it then was that before the general adoption of steam, sailing vessels made long voyages to unfrequented and often uncivilized parts of the world, frequently remaining away from home two or three years at a time, which necessitated the carrying of a large amount of stores. They also, in proportion to their size, carried larger crews than the present-day ships, all of which had a tendency to crowd them up and required economy of space, so that Jack often had to resort to ingenious plans to stow his gear."

"One of them was, when getting his clothing made, to have as much material as possible put into them, so that he generally had about twice as much material in his pantaloons and blouses as was actually necessary. This plan obviated the necessity of carrying extra belts of pieces of cloth, which were far more liable to be stolen than his made and marked clothing, and whenever his suit required repairing, he would just slit the seam, cut off the necessary amount for a patch, and then sew it up again. It would be a trifle small, but still in good condition; so the loose pantaloons and blouse of the present are survival."

"The large, square collar is also a relic of bygone days. The ancient mariner, as pictured in old prints, wore his hair in a short, thick plait, or pigtail, which he kept well greased. This collar plaited as a bib, or shield, and kept the grease on his hair from spoiling the rest of his clothing. This bib was generally made of leather or canvas. After the pigtail fashion went out of style, they still retained the collar and turned it to an ornamental use by adding three stripes to it, to commemorate England's three great naval victories—Trafalgar, Copenhagen, and the Nile. The American people, then, as now, always ready to 'ape' the English, also adopted it, but with a different significance, they adding two stars to the three stripes, thereby typifying the national flag, the Stars and Stripes, so that for all practical purposes that part of the uniform has passed it usefulness."

"The hat was adopted on account of its conformability.

When worn ashore with the grommet in, it is supposed to be natty, and when aboard ship without the grommet, can be stowed in a small space.

"The black silk neckerchief was first worn as an emblem of mourning at the death of Nelson, and has since been retained by the English navy, and adopted by us.

"The knife and lanyard can very well be dispensed with, as a seaman aboard a modern warship has very little use for a knife.

"From the foregoing facts may be seen that the uniform of the present time is a relic of the past, and, as a suitable uniform, is decidedly out of date and should be dispensed with, and one better suited to present requirements should be substituted.

"The Navy Department, in this respect, is decidedly slower than their brothers-in-arms, the Army. The Army has kept pace with changing conditions and requirements, with such results that the American soldier of to-day is the best-dressed soldier in the world. Our infantryman, when fully equipped, has the appearance of business from head to foot—nothing superfluous or unnecessary about him—so I think it is about time that the Navy Department realized this and released poor Jack from his grandfather's clothes, and dressed him like a man."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Three Years on the Blockade," by J. E. Vail, published by the *Abbey Press*, New York, is the narrative of the experience of a young man in the Navy, during the greater part of the Civil War, he having served in each of the three great squadrons which did sentinel duty on our coast during that period. Old enough to be filled with the enthusiasm produced by the preparation for war, the author was too young to obtain the consent of his parents to enlist as a soldier, but finally secured an appointment as naval paymaster's clerk. He saw service on the U.S.S. *Massachusetts*, commanded by Comdr. Melancthon Smith, U.S.N.; on the U.S.S. *gunboat Wissahickon*, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. John L. Davis, U.S.N., of which Admiral, then Lieutenant, Silas Casey was executive officer; on the U.S.S. *gunboat Shohokon*, an old craft, once a ferryboat, and on the U.S. steamer *Kensington*. He was thus afforded an unusual opportunity of witnessing many of the greatest naval demonstrations of the world; the descriptions of which, together with the accounts of dangerous and exciting pursuit of blockade-runners, are related in a straightforward and detailed narrative which forms an interesting record of personal experiences and a picture of life on a blockade fleet, and does not attempt any broad consideration of the movements in which the vessels on which the author served took part. Social life on shipboard, and the various expedients employed for amusement and recreation during long months of isolation are interestingly depicted. Altogether the book is of interest and value as a careful record of one aspect of a great period of our history.

A book of stories fully up to their author's usual high standard of cleverness and interest appears in "Ranson's Folly," by Richard Harding Davis, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, with many illustrations by well known artists. Some of the stories have appeared in periodicals from time to time. The story from which the book takes its title describes the escapade of a young Army officer, whose desire to relieve the monotony of a Western post comes near to getting him into trouble. "The Bar Sinister" recounts the rise of a bull terrier from gutter dog to winner of championship prizes, from the point of view of the dog. "The Derelict" is a story of newspaper correspondents and of the Spanish-American War; "La Lettre d'Amour," a story of a woman incapable of deep feeling and of two men who loved her; and "In the Fog," the closing story, a series of adventures of absorbing interest told by a group of genial conspirators with the laudable purpose of holding the attention of a Member of Parliament, in order that he may forget the passage of time and not reach his seat in time to pass an important bill.

"To the End of the Trail," published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston and New York, is a story of the Western gold mining country, written by Frank Lewis Nason, a mining engineer whose professional life has been mainly spent amid the scenes which he describes. Ending in tragedy, its theme is the effort of a strong character to save a weak one from the consequences of folly, a story of the thirst for sudden wealth which will lead an inexperienced man to stake everything on the successful outcome of a gold prospecting venture, despite the better judgment of others who have learned from experience. The characters are very real, and the pictures of frontier life are vivid.

SHOULD BE CREDITED TO WEBSTER.

FARGO, N. D., July 28, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read with a great deal of interest your article on page 1188 in the *JOURNAL* for July 26, 1902, in which you give a splendid send-off to a cadet for an oration delivered at West Point on July 4, and make special mention of his peroration, which was indeed eloquent. The same peroration will be found as having once been used by Daniel Webster upon the trial of one John F. Knapp for the murder of Captain Joseph White (See page 105, Volume 6, *Works of Daniel Webster*, 20th Edition). Inasmuch as the peroration expressed a high ideal, it might be well to remember that it was Webster's, and has been frequently used by others without having given credit to that distinguished statesman.

CONSTANT READER.

PROMOTION OF ARTILLERY SERGEANTS.

H. Q. Artillery District, Philippine Islands,

Fort Santiago, Manila, June 20, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reply to the letter published in your paper May 17, 1902, in regard to promotion of sergeants-major, junior grade, Artillery Corps, written by a sergeant-major, junior grade, I have the following to offer:

According to a letter from the Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., dated March 13, 1902, requesting that the dates of enlistment and appointment of sergeants-major, Artillery Corps, be furnished that office, it would seem that the intention is to promote sergeants-major, junior grade, by lineal list, or as the "Junior" writes, according to the date of his warrant as sergeant-major, junior grade. This argument should be brought before the proper authorities, where I believe it will be recognized as a matter of importance in the Artillery Corps.

I fully concur with the ideas of the "Junior," and

earnestly suggest that all sergeants-major, Artillery Corps, be of one grade, and that to be senior grade. If this cannot be accomplished, let the promotion of a sergeant-major, junior grade, be by lineal list, which will be just, and leave no opening for complaints thereafter. At present I am the only sergeant-major, Artillery Corps (and a junior at that), serving in the District of the Philippines, with a command of four companies, Coast Artillery and three batteries, Field Artillery, which shows that I (a junior) am doing the work which would ordinarily be done by a sergeant-major, senior grade, and which was previously done by one senior and two juniors. This places my prospect of promotion somewhat beyond that of the junior junior grade sergeant-major, and I again advocate the one grade, of sergeant-major, Artillery Corps. Hoping this will be viewed and commented upon by the proper authority, I am, still a junior.

H. H. WILLIAMSON, Sgt. Major, Jr. Gr., Art. Corps.

THE INFANTRY UNIFORM FACINGS.

Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 3, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The new uniform appears to give general satisfaction, except in a few minor details. The Infantry, without exception, I believe, regret the abolition of its white facings. Now that we have a field uniform for rough usage, why cannot we retain our handsome white facings? It appears that we are to wear a sort of "baby blue," which will look ugly upon our sky-blue trousers, will soil nearly as readily as white, and cannot be nearly as easily cleaned. Light blue and gold is not an artistic color combination, but white and gold is very handsome. Moreover, light blue is not a serviceable color, it *always* fades, we found it unsatisfactory in the Philippines, and had to change back to white. The white chevron may be too conspicuous on the field uniform, but we could have a sky-blue, not a light-blue, chevron piped with white and the war service chevron could be the common service stripe piped with red for all arms but the Artillery, which would have yellow. It would be well for our cape lining to be sky-blue.

By all means let us keep our white facing, and have a tasteful uniform to put on when we lay off our business suit of "olive mix," and not an artistic nightmare, and, moreover, let us have a uniform that we won't have the expense of changing later on, for the light blue will fade, and we will be sure to change back some day.

INFANTRYMAN.

ANOTHER SARTORIAL GROWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As your paper is about the only safe means nowadays for an officer to register his "kick," allow me to make a few remarks on our new uniforms, etc.

We heard the board was going to "simplify" the uniform. But oh, how we were fooled! For we poor "straddle-bugs" have seven head pieces, four styles of coats, five styles of trousers and breeches, two styles of boots (or one boots and one expensive leggings), a new overcoat in place of our handsome present overcoat, a new saber (and we should have none), a new gold saber knot, two styles of saddle cloth (who wants a saddle cloth in the field, anyhow?) and box spurs for full dress dismounted, to hold on to the remnant of his salary, I suppose.

The enlisted man of the cavalry is about in the same boat with his officers. He will only have about five head-pieces, but the same number of coats, and one more pair of trousers. Will he get an increased allowance of clothing money? Or, will he do as I expect to do: live on nothing for a couple of months in order to pay for this "simple" uniform?

Take my case—I have an overcoat (only a \$50 one) that I have worn about 100 times. Jan. 1 I shall have to get a new one and throw my old one away. Next summer, I suppose, I shall have to have some woolen knaki and white, and in the following fall when we start for Manila I shall lay in a stock of cotton khaki. And my troop is in just the same fix.

But I'd forgive it all if they would not make me wear a bell-crown cap.

'90.

A GROWL FROM FAR SAMAR.

Laguan, Samar, P. I., June 24, 1902.

DEAR JOURNAL: Doubly dear now that I receive it only about once every two months; will you kindly try and inform us benighted beings at Catubig and Laguan, P. I., what are the reasons that we, being at a distance of two days' sail from Manila, cannot get a boat with rations and mail oftener than once every two months? Fresh meat, we had four times last year, and fresh vegetables are as scarce as the snow over here. The fighting has stopped, and we have now time to think about how generously the Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments supply us. But being so far away from the news center, we don't know whom to praise, so decided to call on you for enlightenment.

FAR FROM HOME.

WHITE VS. LIGHT BLUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In general it is thought that the Army will like the new uniform, although the reason for change of overcoats is not apparent. There is one change, however, to which more than four-fifths of the officers of any regiment are opposed, and that is the change in the color of Infantry facings. White is preferred to light blue for many reasons. White is a fast color. It will not fade. It looks better on sky blue than light blue. It will soil no more quickly than blue, and it can be cleaned more easily. The Infantry has had white for a long time and as a rule likes it. Light blue facings on sky blue trousers cannot look well, because there are too many shades of sky blue, and too many shades of light blue. By lamp or gas light some shades of light blue appear green. When a soldier's trousers, with light blue stripes, come home from the cleaners or from the laundry, there is no telling what color his trousers or his stripes may be.

OVER TWENTY YEARS.

A delegation of prominent men from Charleston, S.C., who were anxious to have the work of constructing the new dry dock and buildings at the Charleston Navy Yard pushed as rapidly as possible, visited Rear Admiral Endicott, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks on Aug. 1, in regard to the matter. Rear Admiral Endicott said that advertisements would be issued inviting proposals for the work on Aug. 11.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

Writing of Japan's rise as a naval power in the *Navy and Army, Illustrated*, John Leyland says that the Japanese ship-building program of 1896-97 has been practically completed, and every indication goes to show that another scheme is being prepared. The program mapped out proposed to double the fleet in aggregate displacement, and to improve its quality immeasurably. Ten years was the time assigned for the consummation of the scheme (1896-1906). The total outlay was to be 192,975,473 yen upon construction and armament, and 20,328,936 yen upon buildings, torpedoes, and administration. As a matter of fact the program in its main essentials is already an accomplished work, and the time is ripe for the introduction of another scheme, which is undoubtedly in contemplation.

The main feature of the program of 1897-98 was the addition to the fleet of four battleships and six first-class armored cruisers. All the battleships have been built in England—the Shikishima at the Thames Ironworks, the Asahi at Clydebank, the Hatsuse at Elswick, and the Mikasa by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow. The last-named is of a special type, but all the vessels carry, upon a displacement approximating 15,000 tons, four 12-in. guns, fourteen 6-in. quick-firing guns, twenty 12-pounder quick-firers, and some smaller pieces, being a considerable increase as compared with the armament of the Fuji and Yashima, and they have complete armor belts, while their predecessors have side armor only between the turrets. The most interesting feature of the Mikasa, in which she differs from the others, is the disposition of the armor, and at the date of her construction it was unique. Instead of applying the scattered casemate system, these gun defences are all within the central battery, there being no unprotected space between them. There is thus complete isolation for each of the 6-in. guns, along with the provision of a continuous armored side for the full depth of the ship, throughout a great part of her length, ensuring an armored reserve of buoyancy and stability. This method of protection marks a considerable advance. Something like it exists in the new American ships, and Mr. Arnold Forster, in describing new British vessels in the House of Commons, in July last year, said that the separate casemate system would be abandoned, and the plan employed in the Mikasa be adopted. The Japanese ship, with triple expansion engines and Belleville boilers, steamed at 18.6 knots on her trials, the record of any British battleship of corresponding size being exceeded. She carries 1,520 tons of coal, and has a range of about 10,000 miles at 10 knots. The vessel, moreover, is fitted as a flagship, to receive an admiral and seventy officers, and has a full complement of 935 all told.

The six armored cruisers of the new program all approximate 9,750 tons, and steam at from 20 to 22 knots. The Asama, which came to the Coronation review, flying the flag of Admiral Ijien, and the Idzumo, Iwate, and Tokiwa, have been built at Elswick, while the other two have been entrusted to foreign yards—the Asama to St. Nazaire, and the Yukumo to Stettin. These vessels carry four 8-in. guns, fourteen 6-in. (two of them, only twelve of this caliber), twelve 12-pounder, and some smaller, the general distribution of guns being as in battleships.

The Japanese program also included several second-class protected cruisers—three was the number intended—and the Takasago has been built at Elswick, the Chitose at San Francisco, and the Kasagi at Philadelphia, while more recently the Niitaka and Tsuchimura, somewhat smaller, have been put in hand in Japan. There are also some torpedo gunboats. In regard to destroyers, the program has been exceeded, and twenty of them are built or building, as well as many torpedo-boats; but a torpedo depot ship of 6,750 tons, which was in the scheme, appears to have been abandoned.

A force therefore to be reckoned with is the Japanese fleet. In numbers it may be accounted equal to that of Italy, in quality far superior, for no completed ships in the world can, this writer believes, excel the battleships and armored cruisers of Japan. Her officers possess scientific attainments not surpassed, and qualities of courage, endurance, and resource which have stood the test of war. Those who have seen the crews of Japanese ships know that there is no finer material in the world. The establishments ashore, though yet incomplete, are admirable in efficiency, and the training establishments have won the admiration of all who are acquainted with them.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1902.

Capt. Charles S. Hatch, U.S.M.C., was united in marriage on Saturday, Aug. 2, to Miss Maud Evangeline Emery, daughter of Judge Emery, of Portsmouth, N.H. The ceremony was performed in Christ Church, Exeter, the birthplace of the groom's parents, the Rev. Dr. Edward Goodridge officiating. The bride who was given in marriage by her mother, wore a gown of blue, with hat to match and carried a bouquet of long-stemmed white roses. The couple are now in Washington, where Captain Hatch resides when off duty. He has recently returned from a three years' stay in the Philippines, where he earned his promotion.

George Goodwin Dewey, son of the Admiral, is passing his vacation with his mother's family in Portsmouth, N.H., and was among many to welcome Secretary Moody Monday on his arrival on the *Dolphin*. The Secretary was greeted with the salute of seventeen guns, and received with due ceremony by Admiral Read and the officers. He displayed much interest in the new dry dock, and in the removal of Henderson's Point, intended to aid navigation in Portsmouth Harbor. Secretary Moody while in Gloucester over Sunday passed a large portion of Saturday on the historic old flagship Hartford, and witnessed the drills and evolutions of the apprentice boys under Comdr. W. H. Reeder. He made a brief commendatory speech. At Portsmouth he was the guest of John L. Hobson, and was driven to Little Boar's Head where he remained until Thursday, going thence to Rye for a fortnight's stay.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian Gunston to Arthur B. Hanscom, son of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, U.S.N. The bride is a Philadelphia belle. Stephen S. Cushing, of Lakeport, N.H., is the lucky lad to be recommended by Senator Henry E. Burnham for appointment as midshipman at Annapolis. He heads the list of aspirants examined two weeks ago at Nashua by P. A. Engr. Charles H. Manning, U.S.N., retired, and Judge E. E. Painter. Young Cushing will take the Government entrance examination the latter part of August in Washington.

The family of Capt. B. H. McCalla, U.S.N., have ar-

rived at the Leslie cottage at Newport for the rest of the summer.

Orders have been received at the Boston yard to rush work on the *Culgoa* and *Amphitrite* for completion by Sept. 15, and on the *Newark* by Oct. 1.

Carpenter J. Henry Gill, U.S.N., who has been visiting his home in Boston, has been ordered to Lincoln, Ill., for inspection duty. He recently returned from Martinique on the *Dixie*.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Rodgers left the yard during the week for Philadelphia, for duty on the U.S.S. battleship *Maine*.

Comdr. William H. Everett, ordered to duty at the Norfolk yard, has been in charge of the labor board since the detachment of Commander Patch.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.

The removal of Henderson's Point in Portsmouth, N.H., harbor, toward which Congress appropriated \$250,000, has been begun by a Massachusetts firm, and the work is to be finished in eighteen months, at an estimated cost of \$749,000. In the Piscataqua river there is ample depth of water for battleships of the largest type to a considerable distance past the navy yard, the only obstacle being this southwest point of Seavey's Island, which projects itself into the river several hundred feet, abreast of Pierce Island on the New Hampshire side. Another improvement at Portsmouth is the building of a new dry dock, which was begun Dec. 1, 1899, and is being vigorously pushed by the contractors, the John Pierce Company, of New York. The new dock will have a length of 750 feet inside, 130 feet in width, with 30 feet of water over sill at mean high tide, the entrance being 100 feet wide. The contract price is \$1,089,000. The rock excavation will amount to 114,500 cubic yards for the dock proper, earth excavations 11,500 cubic yards and 703,000 cubic feet of stock will be used for the cut-stone lining. The amount of concrete to be used will be 15,900 cubic yards. Of composition metal there will be 113,000 pounds, of chain hooks or coping 144, wrought-iron stanchions and sockets 248, electric capstans 8, electric winches 3, bits, 20. Amount of oak used about 153,600 cubic feet, and yellow pine 11,500 cubic feet. Some 60,000 cubic yards of filling will be required, and it is estimated that about eighteen months will be required to complete the new structure. The present dry dock has been of invaluable service to the Government, and has been in constant service up to the present time, one of the last vessels to be docked being the cruiser *Raleigh*, which fired the first shot in the battle of Manila. The entire cost of the present dock, with its appurtenances was \$732,640. The dock was accepted by the Government in 1862, and the old-line battleship *Franklin* was brought round from the Charlestown navy yard in the spring to test it. The remarkable advance in the modeling and construction of naval vessels since this dock was built calls for the building of the new mammoth stone dock, with a capacity equal to the later and more powerful ships.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The 1902 edition of the "Blue Book of American Shipping," the seventh annual edition of this marine directory of the United States which is issued by the Marine Review Publishing Co., of Cleveland, O., shows that the number of vessels built in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1902, nearly all for coasting trade, of course, and a very large part of them on the Great Lakes, was 1,657 of 473,981 gross tons, compared with 1,709 vessels of 480,616 tons for the preceding year. The decline during the year is in sailing vessels, canal boats and barges. This year the sailing tonnage aggregated 101,072 tons; last year, 128,000 tons. A substantial increase is noted in steel steamers, which aggregate 275,479 tons, as against 235,263 tons for last year. The construction of canal boats and barges declined from 88,331 tons to 57,502 tons.

No new orders of importance are noted on the seaboard and in this respect the outlook is not as favorable as it was a year ago. During the year the *Cramps*, at Philadelphia, launched the *Kronland* and *Finland* for the Red Star line, the largest vessels so far constructed in the United States. The Pacific Mail liners, *Siberia* and *Korea*, launched by the *Newport News Ship Building & Dry Dock Co.*, will be the largest vessels engaged in the Pacific trade. The Boston Steamship Co. has built two steamers, *Shawmut* and *Tremont*, for the opening trade with the Philippines, which is distinctly foreign trade. These vessels were built by the Maryland Steel Co., Sparrow's Point, Md., and they may be said to be, in a way, forerunners of the American merchant marine, for they were built for a new trade which is open to foreign vessels. The New York Ship Building Co., Camden, N.J., has launched the *Nebraska* and *Nevadan* for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. They are a part of a fleet building for the New York-Hawaiian service via Cape Horn. In the Great Lakes district there is every indication of a volume of ship building in 1903 fully equal to the record of the year now closing—forty-three vessels, costing about \$10,250,000.

Independent of the vessels authorized by the last Navy bill, there are fifty-one warships under construction for the U.S. Navy, with a total displacement of 264,987 tons, a total horse power of 523,420, and costing for hulls and machinery \$74,731,666.

THE MAYFLOWER'S TARGET PRACTICE.

The U.S.S. *Mayflower* had her first regular tour of target practice in Gardner's Bay on Aug. 6, and the work derived added interest from President Roosevelt's offer of a prize of \$25 to the gun crew making the best record. The President himself was on board the ship, and was keenly interested in the firing. The target was an oblong strip of canvas 20 by 16 feet, on a float. The canvas was divided into squares with a bullseye. The rules of the competition allowed each of the twelve gun crews on board two minutes from the word to fire to the command to cease firing. The *Mayflower* carried ten 6-pounders and two 1-pounders. The latter were manned by the marines. A wonderful standard of excellence was shown by the men behind the guns. The President's prize of \$25 in gold was awarded to W. J. O'Donnell of Gun Crew No. 9, who, out of a total of twenty shots, hit the target sixteen times at distances varying from 1,000 to 2,000 yards, scoring four bullseyes. The President, in his own hearty way, congratulated the man, and pleased to have so fine a marksman in the Navy. In awarding the prizes the President said: "I wish to say a word to all the officers and enlisted men of my

gratification at the show you have made to-day. I hope this will be but the beginning of a practice which will make the *Mayflower* stand as the crack gunship of the Navy. One or two of the gun crews had hard luck, notably the marines of the port 1-pounder, the gun which fired twenty-eight shots. The target drifted, and that makes the record no fair test as regards that crew. I am pleased with the showing you have made, and I expect next time to see a material improvement. Some of the crews show the need of it. Now, just one word to the enlisted men and the sailors, both to the men behind the guns and to those in the engine room, for without the men in the engine room the men at the guns can do nothing. It is a credit to the Navy as a whole when the crew of a single ship does well. Every man who does well reflects credit upon the Navy; every man who does badly reflects discredit upon it. I know I can count upon all on board this ship, as upon all on board all other ships in the Navy. I expect that each man will so do his duty as to reflect credit upon the Navy as a whole. I should like, now, to see the winning crew."

When the four men comprising the crew, W. J. O'Donnell, gun pointer; F. Crowley, G. C. Grinnan and A. W. Hildebrand, had stepped forward by order of Lieut. W. W. Phelps, the executive officer, the President, addressing them, said:

"I am very much pleased with the work you have done to-day, and I want to say that if you keep up this record it will be difficult to find a better 6-pounder crew in the Navy. In the training of first-class gun pointers is the solution of the problem of obtaining the highest efficiency of the Navy."

The President stood on the bridge of the *Mayflower* during the greater part of the shooting, watching through powerful field glasses. When the first crew missed the target, every one of fourteen shots going wide, the President leaned over the bridge and shouted out to the men: "Your elevation was excellent, but you shot to the left and did not count. It's the shots that hit that count."

Speaking afterward of giving prizes to the successful gun crew, the President announced that he was in correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy as to offering prizes for special excellence in gun pointing. He believes there is no better way to improve the marksmanship of naval gunners than to excite among them friendly emulation. The President called the petty officers of the ship about him and talked briefly.

"It may rest with you some time," he said to them, "whether honor or shame shall come to our country."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in a letter to the *New York Times*, points out the deficiencies of fire-proofing methods, especially those of the Electric Fire Proof Company. At a temperature of 1,000 deg. Fahrenheit, all of his samples, including those of the Electric Company, were consumed in about five minutes. Put into a blazing fire of newspapers, the "fire-proof" wood presently showed a flame of from twelve to eighteen inches in height, green and orange, which presently changed to the common yellow flame and subsided, leaving a very hot fire of glowing coal, resembling a coal fire more than it did a wood fire. That burned on for about an hour, gradually going out, and leaving perhaps a pint or quart of small pieces of charcoal, which were not entirely reduced to ashes. Such facts as these show the necessity of proceeding with caution in using "fire-proof" wood in our Navy.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the week ending Aug. 9, 1902, was as follows: Monday, first and third committees, Law Solutions; second and fourth committees, Main Problem; "Microbes," P.A. Surgeon J. F. Leys, U.S.N. Tuesday, first and third committees, Strategic Situation; second and fourth committees, Law Solutions; "Nature of Microscopic Disease—Infection and Immunity," P.A. Surgeon J. F. Leys, U.S.N. Wednesday, all committees, Law Solutions: "Malaria and Mosquito-borne Diseases," P.A. Surgeon J. F. Leys, U.S.N. Thursday, Conference on Tactics and Signals; "Naval Gunnery," Professor Philip H. Alger, U.S.N. Friday, all committees, War Charts; "Naval Gunnery," Professor Philip H. Alger, U.S.N. Saturday, Strategic Situation.

Leslie's Weekly for July 24 has two illustrations of the launching at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass., of that marvel of American shipbuilding skill, the seven-masted schooner Thomas W. Lawson. It is the largest American sailing vessel ever built, 403 feet by 50 feet 5 inches, drawing 28 feet and having a cargo capacity of 8,100 tons. The full spread of canvas is 48,000 square feet, about one acre, and the schooner is expected to make 17 knots under favorable conditions.

Work has begun on the foundation of the ways on which the 16,000-ton battleship *Connecticut* is to be built at the New York Navy Yard. Some 3,000 piles have to be driven before the ways can be laid. Naval Constr. W. L. Caps will have charge of the construction work, and Comdr. J. A. B. Smith of the engineering work.

Several tests have been made at Newport, R.I., during the past few days, with the torpedo boats and destroyers in charge of Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., and reports from the state that the vessels were driven for all they were worth in order to develop any defects before the coming maneuvers.

Active preparations are in progress looking to the launching of the *Galveston* at the works of the W. R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., and in the course of the next few weeks the sheathing now in process of application will be in place. It is anticipated that about the 15th of October this fine ship will leave the ways. Much of the machinery is completed in the shops, and the boilers are all in place and are now being connected with the piping and other parts of the machinery on board.

The U.S.S. *Puritan* was ordered to proceed to New London for coal in order that the newly installed coaling plant at that point could have a thorough test. It is understood that the machinery of the coaling station functioned satisfactorily in all important respects, and it is probable that the fleet under Rear Admiral Higginson will make use of that station during the maneuvers soon to take place in Long Island Sound.

The sea-going tug *Choctaw*, until the present time serving at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, has been assigned to the New Orleans naval station and will remain at that point until further orders. The *Choctaw* was formerly the C. G. Coyle and was purchased by the Government for \$82,500 in April, 1898. This fine tug is of 350 tons displacement, has a speed of ten knots per hour, and carries sufficient coal to steam something like 2,000 miles.

Plans for construction of the hulls of the two gunboats authorized by the last Congress have been prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and it is un-

derstood that the machinery plant will soon be ready for inspection and discussion. It is proposed that each vessel shall have a displacement of about 1,050 tons, approximating that of the Marietta and class, that they shall have twin screws, vertical engines of about 1,000 I.H.P., and tubular boilers of a type not yet exactly determined. The hulls are to be of the composite type, enabling the vessels to keep at sea a long time, to have the maximum coal capacity commensurate with their displacement, and to have a sustained sea speed of not less than thirteen knots. The intention in constructing these two gunboats is to have them as the nucleus of a fleet for service among our insular possessions. Their quarters will be ample for the small number of men and officers required, and it is believed that, in the light of past experience, these two small craft will be distinct advances over any which have gone before. Names have not yet been selected for the two gunboats.

Immediately after his return to Washington the Secretary of the Navy will order that a test be made of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, with a view of ascertaining once and for all the efficiency of the ship as at present armed. If it is found that the dynamite tubes of the boat are not practicable for use in modern warfare, the Vesuvius will be dismantled of her armament and the hull put to some other use. Opinion in naval circles is much averse to the continuance of the experiments with dynamite tubes on ships of war. The experiments that have been made in the Army have proven that dynamite guns of the pneumatic type are not fit for general service use, and the batteries established at Sandy Hook, at a total cost of about \$300,000, will be disposed of at a great loss to the Government.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

The War Department this week received the following report from the headquarters of the Division of the Philippines, dated Manila, June 25, 1902, giving list of deaths that have occurred in the command since the last report, June 11, 1902, or that have not been previously reported, as follows:

Cholera—Payton, Charles E., cpl., I, 28th Inf., June 16; Thatcher, Ernest M., pvt., A, 2d Inf.; June 16; Brzeinski, Edward, cpl., A, 2d Inf., June 17; Holmes, Alexander H., cpl., F, 9th Cav., June 15; Stead, Eugene, pvt., F, 9th Cav., June 15; Davis, Edward, pvt., A, 2d Inf., June 9; Burke, Michael, pvt., A, 2d Inf., June 8; Shea, John F., Q.M. sgt., A, 2d Inf., June 8; Borders, William S., pvt., A, 2d Inf., June 8; Schleyer, Julius, pvt., L, 8th Inf., June 10; Costello, John, pvt., M, 6th Cav., June 11; Calvert, Joseph D., pvt., F, 8th Inf., June 8; Chapman, William, pvt., L, 5th Cav., June 16; Yeargood, Evert, pvt., H, 9th Cav., June 10; Smith, William, farr., H, 9th Cav., June 11; Jenkins, Joseph, pvt., H, 9th Cav., June 8; Levrett, Mark, pvt., H, 9th Cav., June 8; Johnson, James E., pvt., E, 8th Inf., June 9; Berry, Henry, pvt., B, 9th Cav., June 6; Rice, William E., pvt., G, 30th Inf., June 8; Evans, Joseph B., pvt., E, 9th Cav., June 14; Holland, Robert C., pvt., H, 9th Cav., June 15; Wortham, George W., pvt., K, 9th Cav., June 16; Watson, William D., pvt., A, 2d Inf., June 12; Hanks, Archie E., pvt., L, 1st Cav., June 12; Hergaton, William B., pvt., A, 2d Inf., June 12; Kimick, William T. E., pvt., A, 2d Inf., June 12; Leader, Alfred M., pvt., A, 2d Inf., June 12; Washington, Claude, pvt., F, 9th Cav., June 13; Lewis, James J., pvt., F, 9th Cav., June 14; Acevedo, Eustaquio, pvt., 34th Co. Nt. Scouts, June 9; Hillman, Charles, pvt., G, 28th Inf., May 12, 1902.

Drowned, Bodies Recovered—Schuler, John, pvt., G, 16th Inf., May 4; Keppe, George A., pvt., C, 10th Inf., April 29; Linden, Albert, pvt., B, 26th Inf., June 2, 1902.

Typhoid Fever—Knox, Richard, pvt., F, 9th Cav., June 12; Schmid, John, pvt., Hosp. Corps, May 30, 1902. Result of G.S.W. In Action—Russell, Jack M., pvt., E, 9th Inf., June 10, 1902.

Varicola—Burnett, Elmer, pvt., F, 19th Inf., May 11, 1902.

Stenosis of Sigmoid Flexure—Law, Thomas J., pvt., I, 11th Cav., June 16, 1902.

Intestinal Hemorrhage—Fitzgerald, Frank C., pvt., K, 8th Inf., June 12, 1902.

Hepatitis—Speakman, Hubert G., cpl., band, 28th Inf., June 16, 1902.

Hepatic Cirrhosis—Ward, James E., pvt., L, 1st Inf., May 15, 1902.

Myocarditis—Shaw, Thomas, N., pvt., E, 16th Inf., June 11, 1902.

Beri-Beri—Jolo, Domingo, cpl., 26th Nt. Scouts, May 31, 1902.

Septicæmia and Shock Following Operation—Martin, William J., pvt., G, 24th Inf., June 17, 1902.

Dysentery—Lynch, Edward J., pvt., F, 16th Inf., June 5; Gordon, Irvine G., sgt., 25th Bat. Art., May 11, 1902.

Gen. S. M. Fox, adjutant general of Kansas, says in a letter to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: "You correctly placed Kansas among the list of States declining to send State troops to participate in the autumn maneuvers of the Army at Fort Riley this fall, for when your article that appeared in your issue of Aug. 2 was written, Kansas had not reconsidered her action in declining the invitation of the Adjutant General of the Army. At the time the invitation was received contracts had been entered into and arrangements had gone so far forward for the annual camp of instruction that it did not seem possible or consistent with honor to change from the designated point of mobilization to Fort Riley. It was a source of deep regret that circumstances were as they were, and that the invitation must be declined. Since, however, an unlooked-for fortune has enabled Kansas to accept the invitation, and the entire organized militia of the State will be mobilized at Fort Riley at the time of the autumn maneuvers. Personally, I have had a full appreciation of the advantages to be derived from participation in the field maneuvers, and I am especially gratified that Kansas can take advantage of the opportunity that comes to her door. Our National Guard organization is not large, but it is composed of excellent material, and we are all willing to learn, and we have a number of incipient Funstones waiting for the opportunity."

Advertisements for bids for material to be used in the construction of the battleship Connecticut, at the New York yard, are being prepared by Chief Constructor Bowles. They call for 7,466 tons of special plates, castings, shapes, rivets, etc. Separate bids for each class required and material, is to be delivered within five months after order.

The Navy Department is informed that the monitor Arkansas made a maximum speed of 12.7 knots speed trial. Only 11.5 knots were required. The average speed per hour was 12.66 knots.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Commander-in-Chief
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command
Address of Squadron, Newport, R.I., unless otherwise given.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill.
Off Woods Hole, Mass.
BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd. (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). At Woods Hole.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. Off Woods Hole, Mass.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland, at Newport News, Va. (not yet commissioned).
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Off Woods Hole, Mass.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Cape Haytien. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
MARIETTA, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Left La Guayra, Ven., for Orinoco River, July 22. Address care of Postmaster, New York city, N.Y.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch, at Portland, Me.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Woods Hole, Mass.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York. Postage, five cents.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. At New Brompton, Eng.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig, at Kronstadt.
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Kronstadt.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Zante, Ionian Isles.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Havre, France.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr.-in-Chief
Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city. Postage five cents.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Bahia, Brazil.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Kronstadt.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief
Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash., for docking. Address there.
BOSTON, To be commissioned at Mare Island yard.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. Wm. T. Burwell. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Mare Island, Cal.
WHEELING, Capt. U. Sebree. At Tutuilla, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander.
Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Morris, R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P.I.
KENTUCKY (Flagship or Senior Squadron Commander).
Capt. Chas. H. Stockton. At Chemulpo, Corea.
RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander).
Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Zamboanga, P.I.
ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Zamboanga, P.I.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lt. Comdr. W. A. Gill. At Cavite, P.I.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart. At Yokohama, Japan.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Manila, P.I.
GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townsville, Australia.
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Chemulpo, Corea. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS, Lieut. Webster A. Edgar. At Cavite, P.I.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Zamboanga, P.I.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, La-
drone Islands. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Hong Kong, China.
MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tongku, China.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NANSHAN, (supply ship), at Polok, P.I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Chemulpo, Corea. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P.I.
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga, P.I.
SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite, P.I.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Chemulpo, Corea. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WOMPATUCK, Boats. Jas. Laven. At Cavite, P.I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Zamboanga.
ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Jolo.
BASCO, Ensign James H. Comfort. At Cavite.
CALAMIANES, Lieut. Percy N. Olmstead. At Zamboanga.
EL CANO, Lieut. Frank M. Russell. At Cavite, P.I.
MARIVELES, Midshipman Jno. F. Green. At Cavite.
PANAY, Lieut. F. P. Baldwin. At Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Blisset. At Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Zamboanga, P.I.
SAMAR, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Cavite, P.I.
URDANETA, Midshipman Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, P. I.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cavite.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At San Juan, en route to Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.

ALVARADO, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.
EAGLE, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address care of Navy Yard.
HOLLAND (submarine). Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At League Island Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address mail station D, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Gardiners Bay, L.I., N.Y.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Provincetown, Mass.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Panama, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At New York Navy Yard.
SYLPH, Lieut. Wm. H. Buck. At Oyster Bay, N. Y. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bt. Stn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WINSLOW, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
YANKEE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. James D. Adams. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco. At San Pedro, Aug. 5; leave Aug. 8, and arrive Santa Barbara, Aug. 9; leave Aug. 11, and arrive Santa Cruz, Aug. 12; leave Aug. 15 and arrive San Francisco Aug. 15.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. At Lisbon, Portugal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Cavite, P.I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. At Curacao. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. To cruise with cadets. Itinerary of the cruise is as follows: arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 9; leave Aug. 14 and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22 and Annapolis Aug. 23. Address follow itinerary.
ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Heilner. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: To arrive at Portland, Me., July 31; leave Aug. 8 and arrive Halifax, Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive Provincetown Sept. 8; leave Sept. 15 and arrive Yorktown Sept. 25; leave Oct. 15 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., same day. For address, follow itinerary.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. At New London, Conn. Address there.
INDIANA, Comdr. Chas. E. Colahan. Cruising with Naval Cadets. Halifax, Nova Scotia, leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis, Aug. 28. Address, follow itinerary.
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
MOHICAN, Capt. Albert R. Couden. Itinerary follows: Arrive Bremerton, Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria, Aug. 6, leave Aug. 12; arrive Port Angeles, Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco, Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is itinerary of summer cruise: Arrive Cherbourg, July 30, leave Aug. 9; arrive Madeira, Aug. 11, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 16; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 20. Postage five cents. After Aug. 20, address Yorktown, Va.
NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport, R.I. (training station).
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Jamestown, R.I. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. The itinerary of summer cruise follows: Leave Gibraltar, Aug. 10; Tangiers, Aug. 10, leave Tangiers, Aug. 16; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21, leave Funchal, Aug. 30; Marblehead, Oct. 9. Letter postage to European countries, 5 cents per half ounce. To U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng. Letter postage to European countries, 5 cents per half ounce.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadham. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Arrive Havre, Aug. 2, sail from Havre for Lisbon, Aug. 11, arrive Lisbon, Aug. 15, sail from Lisbon for Madiera, Aug. 22; arrive Madiera, Aug. 28; sail from Madiera, Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Mail addressed to this ship care of U. S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng., until Aug. 20; postage five cents. After August 20th, address Glen Cove, New York.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Arrive Havre, France, July 11; leave Aug. 11, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Isles, Sept. 11; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. At New Bedford, Mass.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. W. Dickins. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPSC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
SANTEE, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pirman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS.
In charge of Lieut. L. H. Chandler.
DECATOR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Newport, R.I.
BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. At Newport, R.I.
BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davison. At New London, Conn.
BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. At New London, Conn.
SHUBRICK, Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Newport, R.I.
STOCKTON, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius. At Newport.
THORNTON, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Newport.

IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.
CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, BAILEY, PORTER, SOMERS, TALBOT, DALE. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va. Address there. RODGERS, GWIN, at Washington, D.C.

COLLIERS.
(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX, at Cavite, P.I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San ALEXANDER. Left Hampton Roads, July 2, for Pichilinque, Mex. Address, La Paz, Mex., care of U.S. Consul.

BRUTUS. Left Montevideo, July 22, for Samoa. Address Tutuila, Samoa.

CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANNIBAL. At Lambert's Point. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEBANON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

LEONIDAS. At Lambert's Point.

NERO. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING. At Navy Yard, Lambert's Point.

SOUTHERY. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

RULES REGARDING EXAMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE CORPS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF THE NAVY.

Navy Department, Washington, July 26, 1902.

1. The following rules are adopted governing appointments to the corps of civil engineers in the Navy:

2. No person shall be appointed who is less than 27 or more than 35 years of age.

3. Candidates for appointment shall be examined as to their physical fitness by a board of medical officers of the Navy, and as to their mental and professional qualifications by a board of such officers as the Secretary of the Navy may designate for the purpose.

4. The physical examination shall precede the mental and professional, and if a candidate is found physically unfit for appointment he shall not be further examined.

5. Applications for permits to be examined must be made to the Secretary of the Navy. Each applicant must present testimonial as to character, evidence of American citizenship, evidence of having received a degree in the civil engineering course of some professional institution of good repute, and a record of at least five years' practical experience as a civil engineer and three years' responsible charge of work.

6. The mental and professional examination will be competitive and in writing, and will comprise the following subjects: Testimonials and adaptability; English grammar and composition; elementary physics; elementary geology; drawing; arithmetic; algebra; geometry; trigonometry; analytical geometry; differential and integral calculus; applied mathematics, including mechanics and solids and fluids and strains in structures; construction materials; engineering constructions, such as workshops, chimneys, steam and electrical machinery, quay walls, wharves, dry docks, sewers, yards, railways, pavements, water distribution, foundations, etc.; surveying (topographical, trigonometrical, and hydrographical) and mapping; instruments, their use and adjustments.

7. Candidates who pass satisfactorily will be arranged by the board in the order of their relative merit as determined by such examination; but no candidate will be considered as having passed a satisfactory examination who does not attain a general average of 75 per cent, and an average of at least 80 per cent, in the following subjects: Applied mathematics, constructional materials, and engineering construction.

8. Examinations will be held on Sept. 29, 1902, at the Civil Service Commission rooms, Post Office building, Chicago, Ill., and at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., and candidates to whom permits may be issued should present themselves before the medical officer or board at those places at 10 o'clock A.M. on that date. Candidates can elect whether they will take the examination at one or the other of these places.

H. C. TAYLOR, Acting Secretary.

G. O. 90, JULY 16, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Publishes an extract from the "act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, and referring to the Navy ration.

The new ration will be issued from the date of the receipt of this order, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable. On the provision return for the quarter in which the new ration is first issued, pay officers will note the number of rations issued under the old and new law separately, and the date on which the new ration was first issued.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will procure with as little delay as possible, for issue to the service, supplies of the articles not included in the old ration. In the meantime, commanding officers will direct procurement of such articles by purchase in the open market when practicable.

All payments of ration money for enlisted men will be made by public bill upon a form to be provided by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and in accordance with instructions printed thereon. In no case shall credits for commuted rations of enlisted men or marines be entered in the pay roll.

New forms of weekly ration return and quarterly return for provisions will be issued without delay.

S. O. 26, JULY 17, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Promulgates information and instructions pertaining to the filing or renewal of bonds by disbursing officers. The Comptroller of the Treasury has recently ruled that Treasury Circular No. 197 requires the deposit with an authorized depository of all balances of public funds in the hands of any disbursing officer at a home shore station upon the closing of his accounts under an expiring bond, to the end that the liability thereunder shall be clearly fixed.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 1.—Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, detached Naval Examining and Retiring Board, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Pensacola, Fla., and take charge of preparation of war, naval defense, District of the Gulf, in addition to other duties.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 31, 1902.

AUG. 2.—Lieut. Comdr. L. D. Miner, commissioned lieutenant commander July 22, 1902.

Lieut. J. P. Morton, commissioned lieutenant July 25, 1902.

Lieut. A. J. Hepburn and Lieut. C. S. Kempff, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) July 22, 1902.

Lieut. B. E. Bierer, detached Syph, to Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Pav. Dir. H. T. B. Harris, commissioned pay director July 29, 1902.

Pav. U. G. Amerson, commissioned paymaster July 29, 1902.

Passed Asst. Pav. T. W. Leutze, commissioned passed assistant paymaster July 29, 1902.

Passed Asst. Pav. D. V. Chadwick, commissioned passed assistant paymaster, with rank of Lieutenant (junior grade) July 29, 1902.

Asst. Surg. M. W. Baker, commissioned assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), July 23, 1902.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, detached Kearns, ordered to Syph.

Midshipman G. C. Westervelt, detached Vixen; ordered to Syph.

Pav. Insp. J. R. Stanton, detached Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., etc., wait orders.

Asst. Naval Constr. E. F. Eggert, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry

Dock Company for duty in connection with inspection of vessels.

Pav. Dir. E. Putnam, transferred to retired list Sept. 23, 1902, in accordance with provisions of section 1444, Revised Statutes, and section 11 of the Naval Personnel Act, approved March 3, 1899.

Chief Corp. P. T. Ward, transferred to retired list Sept. 10, 1902, in accordance with provisions of section 1444, Revised Statutes.

Act. War. Mach. J. Bryce, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to Supply.

AUG. 2.—Sunday.

AUG. 4—Pay Insp. H. T. B. Harris, to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty as paymaster of yard, etc. AUG. 25.

Pay Insp. A. Peterson, Department order modified; detached Aug. 25, 1902, on reporting of relief.

Paym. H. K. Jewett, Department order to report for duty as paymaster of the navy yard, League Island, Pa., re-voiced; continue duties as pay officer of Minneapolis.

AUG. 5—Midshipmen W. L. Prior, T. D. Freyer, F. D. Hall, L. B. Porterfield and W. J. Moses, from Buffalo to Illinois.

Midshipmen J. P. Murdock, A. Staton and J. A. Campbell, Jr., from Buffalo to Chicago.

Midshipman W. Brown, Jr., from Buffalo to Chicago; thence to San Francisco.

War. Mach. J. T. Pennycook, from Buffalo to Chicago.

Mate L. J. Dwyer, appointed mate Aug. 5, 1902.

Btsn. A. Ohmsen, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to Franklin.

Btsn. W. Brooks, detached Franklin; to navy yard, League Island, Pa.

AUG. 6—Lieut. C. M. Toser, detached Constellation, etc., Aug. 25; to Oregon, Sept. 1, 1902.

Lieut. T. A. Kearney, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Aug. 25, 1902; to Oregon, Sept. 1, 1902.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton, detached Constellation, Aug. 14, 1902; to Supply, Aug. 15, 1902.

Lieut. D. E. Theleen, to Franklin, Aug. 20, 1902.

Act. Btsn. T. M. Cassidy, appointed acting boatswain Aug. 6, 1902, Albany.

War. Mach. O. Bragonier, to Norfolk, Va., and New

port News, Va., on the 15th instant, duty connection with fitting out Arkansas and on board when commissioned.

Paym. Clk. J. A. Kelly, resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 15, 1902; re-appointed paymaster's clerk at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 6, 1902.

Paym. Clk. W. Loomis, appointed for duty at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., temporarily for two months, from Aug. 1, 1902.

Btsn. J. F. Dunn, detached Wabash, etc., Aug. 14, 1902; to Supply, Aug. 15, 1902.

Paym. Clk. H. Price, appointed Aug. 6, 1902, for duty at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign J. S. Graham, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for temporary duty on board Independence.

Ensign J. A. Schofield, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for temporary duty on board Independence.

AUG. 7.—All commissions following are to date Aug. 1, 1902, unless otherwise stated:

2d Lieut. W. B. Wortman, commissioned 2d Lieut. Marine Corps. Lieuts. Junior Grade, H. E. Yarnell, N. L. Jones, W. R. White, G. Chase, C. T. Owens and W. C. Asserson, commissioned that grade.

The following Ensigns are commissioned as such Aug. 1, 1902:

C. P. Snyder, C. R. Kear, J. B. Defrees, W. G. Mitchell, J. J. Hyland, S. W. Bryant, E. S. Jackson, W. F. Bricker, H. L. Wyman, D. P. Mannix, A. B. Keating, C. T. Wade, H. T. Winston, F. B. Naille, F. E. P. Svark, W. Smith, J. C. Kress, J. F. Hellweg, R. M. Orris, J. D. Wainwright, H. K. Cage, G. W. Steele, Jr., S. H. R. Doyle, W. K. Riddle, W. S. Case, W. N. Jeffers, J. W. Timmons, J. G. Church, C. S. Freeman, R. L. Berry, H. C. Cooke, R. A. Abernathy, H. Ellis, F. D. Berrien, J. H. Comfort, P. Foley, C. A. Gardiner, B. T. Bulmer, E. E. Scranton, J. W. Schoenfeld, C. L. Arnold, S. Gannon.

Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling to navy yard, New York, duty equipment department.

Carpenter H. L. Demarest, warranted carpenter from May 1, 1901.

Paymaster T. S. O'Leary, commissioned paymaster July 31, 1902.

P.A. Paymaster M. R. Goldsborough and F. C. Tobey, commissioned passed assistant paymasters, with rank of lieutenant, J.G., July 31, 1902.

Pay Clerk E. C. Cordell, appointed Aug. 7, 1902, duty on board Philadelphia and Boston.

Pay Clerk J. J. Cunningham, appointed Aug. 7, 1902, duty, Mare Island navy yard.

War. Mach. G. Auberlin and A. Skinner, home, via Abeyrando.

Cable from Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Asiatic station, Civite, Aug. 7.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, Monocacy, to Kentucky.

Mid. C. M. Simmer, R. A. Weaver, and N. E. Nichols, Buffalo, to New York.

Mid. J. L. Hileman, New York, to Princeton.

Mid. R. Wallace, Jr., and Mid. R. M. Griswold, Buffalo, to Rainbow.

Mid. H. Ellis, Albany, to General Alava.

Mid. J. O. Fischer, Buffalo, to Albany.

Lieut. J. G. P. Ridgeley and Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, Annapolis, to Buffalo.

Mid. T. R. Korts, Calamianes, to Annapolis.

Mid. G. Dartt, Buffalo, to Annapolis.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Arayat, to Solace.

Mid. G. Nightingale, Arayat, to Yorktown.

Mid. J. H. Comfort, Bacoo, to Samar.

Lieut. P. N. Olmstead, Calamianes, to Yorktown.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Chambers, Frolic, to Solace.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham, Frolic, to Villalobos.

Ens. E. C. Kalbus, General Alava, to Buffalo.

Lieut. L. C. Bertolette, Isla de Cuba, to Quirios.

Lieut. R. K. Cranka, Isla de Cuba, to Solace.

Mid. W. K. Riddle, Isla de Luzon, to General Alava.

Ens. W. R. Sexton, General Alava, to Isla de Luzon.

Lieut. J. F. Riddle, Mariveles, to Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. D. J. Wainwright, Panay, to Frolic.

Lieut. E. L. Bissett, Paragua, to Samar.

Ens. C. Shackford, Paragua, to Isla de Luzon.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Schell, Princeton, to Solace.

Lieut. C. B. Price, Princeton, to Isla de Luzon.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, Quirios, to Solace.

Mid. W. T. Conn, Buffalo, to Quirios.

Mid. C. T. Wade, Samar, to Solace.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse, Villalobos, to Solace.

Mid. G. B. Landenberger, Villalobos, to Solace.

Mid. J. F. Hellweg, Villalobos, to Princeton.

Mid. W. G. Diman, and Mid. O. C. Dowling, Buffalo, to Villalobos.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, Yorktown, to Frolic.

Ens. O. D. Duncan, Ens. J. K. Talusig and Ens. F. J. Horne, Jr., Yorktown, to Solace.

Lieut. B. C. Sampson, Celtic, to Buffalo.

Ens. F. Morrison and Mid. L. E. Wright, Jr., Philippine longitude expedition, to Solace.

War. Mach. G. B. Coleman, Iris, to Celtic.

Mid. A. A. Petersen, Buffalo, to General Alava.

Mid. M. S. Corning, Buffalo, to Isla de Cuba.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 1—Capt. Chas. G. Long, relieved from duty as member of general court-martial at navy yard, Boston, Mass.

1st Lieut. Geo. Van Orden, granted leave of absence for one month from Aug. 5.

AUG. 2—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, asst. adj. & inspr., ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and Port Royal, S.C., to inspect marine posts at those stations and also to inspect the Marine Guard of U.S.R.S. Franklin.

1st Lieuts. B. F. Rittenhouse and T. F. Lyons, to report to commanding officer, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., at 10 A.M., Aug. 4, for temporary duty on summary court-martial.

AUG. 4—Capt. R. K. Dunlap to report to commandant,

navy yard, Washington, D.C., for duty at Marine Barracks there.

AUG. 6—1st Lieut. N. C. Burton and 2d Lieut. S. F. Brewster, to report at 10 A.M., Aug. 10, to commanding officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty on summary court-martial.

Major H. C. Haines, to proceed from Naval War College, Newport, R.I., as soon as practicable, to Washington, D.C., to consult with the commandant of the Marine Corps in connection with the equipment of the Marine Battalion which is to co-operate with the North Atlantic Fleet during the maneuvers in southern waters next winter; upon completion of this duty to return to present station.

Major George Richards, asst. paym., granted leave of absence for one week from Aug. 11.

AUG. 6—Capt. Henry Leonard, granted leave of absence for three days.

Capt. Geo. C. Reid, granted leave of absence for 30 days from the 5th instant.

1st Lieut. E. E. Nast, granted leave of absence for 14 days from the 15th instant.

ORDERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JULY 31—2d Lieut. R. Ridgeley, Jr., to the Winona.

2d Lieut. J. F. Hottel, to the Hamilton.

1st Asst. Eng. R. E. Wright, to the Dexter.

AUG. 1—2d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted 30 days' leave.

AUG. 2—1st Lieut. J. E. Reinberg, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Lieut. George C. Carnine, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Lieut. John F. Wilde, promoted to the grade of captain.

1st Asst. Eng. Chas. W. Zastrow, promoted to be a chief engineer.

2d Asst. Engs. John L. Bryan and Chas. A. Wheeler, promoted to be 1st asst. engrs.

AUG. 4—2d Lieut. James F. Hottel, granted 5 days' leave.

The following are appointed cadets: Philip H. Giovell, Jacob E. Fickel, David W. Rial, Charles M. Nash, Frank L. Austin and James A. Alger.

AUG. 5—Capt. J. W. Howison, granted 30 days' leave.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1902.

Despite the inconveniences occasioned by the fulfilment of the prophecy concerning Saint Swithin's Day, there are compensations in the fact that the Point at mid-summer shows the green of spring in grass and foliage. War is being waged against the insects which have attacked the trees, and against the mosquito, which has been an unwelcome visitor owing to the abundance of rain. The latest methods for the extermination of these pests have been employed, with good results. The war of extermination will be carried on until the race is extinct.

The "Juliettes," or the candidates who report in July, are being drilled. They were sworn in on July 31, on the grass plain in front of the Superintendent's quarters, by Mr. William Ward, the notary. Muster was held on the same afternoon.

The following is a list of candidates admitted. This list does not include the names of successful alternates, whose principals were also successful: Andrews, Burleson, Calvo, Clagett, Cook, Covell, Cowl, Crosby, Dalton, De Armond, Dickman, Downing, Ganee, Garrison, Green, Henderson, Hoyle, Kieffer, Lockett, Olmstead, Parr, Paine, Parker, Pratt, Quackenbush, Riley, Rockwell, Rose, Thompson, Torney, Turner, Wainwright, Waring, Wessells, Wolfe.

Rain has interfered but little with the concert schedule. The programs have been very attractive. The concert on Thursday evening was held in camp, there having been some failure in the working of the electric light on the plain.

Cadet Collins, of the first class, who was injured at riding on Friday morning, is progressing rapidly toward complete recovery, and expects to be on duty again in a day or two.

Miss Albert and the Misses Gilmore, of Baltimore, relatives of Cadet Gilmore, of the first class, who have been guests at the hotel for several weeks past, left the post on Saturday. General and Mrs. MacArthur, and their son, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., spent a few hours at the Point on Sunday, on a visit to Cadet MacArthur, of the first class.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, who arrived at the post early in the week, is a guest at the hotel, as are also Lieut. and Mrs. Rigby D. Vaillant.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Fred. W. Hinrichs, Jr., a graduate of 1902, and Miss Marie Honeycutt, daughter of the late Major John Honeycutt, Artillery Corps, and niece of Major James L. Lusk, Engineers' Corps.

The following is a list of subjects for the evening services of the West Point Y.M.C.A. during the month of August: 3d, "What Faith Is," Rodney, '03; 7th, "Paul's Conversion," Van Nata, '03; 10th, "The Work of Our Bible Classes," Patterson, '03; 14th, "Denying Christ," Thomas, '05; 17th, "Lessons From the Life of David," Titus, '05; 21st, "Self Control," Field, '05; 24th, "Growth of Christian Religion," Kunz, '05; 28th, "Furlough Meeting," Smith, F. H., '03; 31st, "Remember Now Thy Creator in the Days of Thy Youth," Moore, C. B., '03. The meetings are held on Sunday and Thursday evenings, in the Cadet Chapel, immediately after the return of the battalion from supper.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, Major John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General's Department, and Mrs. Chamberlain, have been among the visitors at the post during the past week.

Lieut. Charles Braden is visiting his mother, at her home in Michigan.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 5, 1902.

The torpedo boat Gwinn, in command of Lieut. A. M. Procter, left the Naval Academy Sunday for Washington, D.C., where she will undergo a test with oil for fuel as a substitute for coal. The Gwinn has a speed of twenty-six knots. She will be the first of the boats of the Navy to undergo the test.

The remains of Major J. M. T. Young, U.S.M.C., retired, who died suddenly at Hyattsville, Md., on Friday last, were brought to Annapolis on Monday, Aug. 4, and interred in the naval cemetery opposite the Naval Academy with full military honors. The escort consisted of the marine battalion, under Major C. A. Doyen, and a number of officers attached to the Naval Academy. Six sailors were the body bearers. The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Father Gallagher, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Annapolis.

George Donald Riley, son of Mr. E. S. Riley, the historian and writer, and an attorney-at-law of Annapolis, has received a principal appointment to the Naval Academy from Senator Wellington.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 3, 1902.

The hop given Thursday evening, July 31, in Pope hall, by the officers of the 6th Infantry was a delightful event. The hall was handsomely decorated. The receiving party consisted of Major and Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Poore, and Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson. The invited guests were the following officers and their wives: Col. J. A. Augur, Majors S. S. Leach, H. P. Birmingham, C. H. Murray and W. D. Beach, Capt. G. A. Zinn, D. E. McCarthy, J. T. Dickman, T. H. Rees, C. A. F. Flagler, T. R. Rivers, G. W. VanDusen, L. M. Koehler, T. B. Hacker, C. T. Menoher and H. A. Sievert, and Lieuts. A. P. S. Hyde and W. Willing. The Misses Augur, Murray, Loughborough, Fenlon, McClaughry and the following officers: Major H. M. Andrews, Capt. J. B. Cavanaugh, Lieuts. H. Burgess, G. M. Hoffman, D. Baker, S. A. Cheney, F. W. Altstaetter, G. T. Summerlin, S. A. Purvis, D. McCaskey, F. W. Hersher, F. A. Pope, F. N. Cooke, L. W. Prunty, E. O. Perkins, G. R. Fortescue, C. H. Knight, A. B. Warfield, C. J. Ferris, J. B. Henry and Dr. R. P. Updyke. A large number of guests from the city were present.

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, constructing quartermaster, has returned from Omaha where he went to take an examination for promotion.

Much interest was shown in the field day last Monday, and an immense crowd of people was on the west parade to witness the contests. All work at the post, except that which was absolutely necessary, was dropped. A large number of people from the city were present. The events started at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and were gone through with by 2 o'clock. The "meet" was well managed, and for this much credit is due the officers and men who had it in charge. Allowing five points for each first, three for each second and

one for each third, the Engineers came out ahead with 21 points. The 4th Cavalry was second, with 20; the 16th Battery got 19, and the 28th made 10. The candidates got 5. No prizes have as yet been awarded.

The concert given Wednesday evening by the 6th Infantry band at the 6th's camp was largely attended. The band is not very large, but is considered by many the best stationed here for a long time.

Contract Surgeon Robert P. Updyke left Friday for Fort Robinson, Neb.

Mrs. Robert Getty and children will leave about Sept. 1 for Washington, D.C., to reside until the return of Captain Getty from the Philippines.

James Corbett escaped from the guard house Thursday afternoon.

Frederick Dickman, son of Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman, was on July 31 admitted to West Point. He is nineteen years of age, and a bright young fellow.

Lieut. C. M. Wesson has returned to Fort Riley, Kas., after a stay with Lieut. F. W. Altstaetter.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler entertained with a card party on Wednesday evening.

The friends of Mrs. L. C. Scherer will regret to learn of her serious illness with typhoid fever in Canada, where she had gone to spend the summer.

The first annual Infantry rifle competition for the Department of the Missouri started Wednesday on the target range, and it will take about six days to go through with the program. Twenty-nine of the best rifle shots picked from the 6th Infantry, 22d Infantry and 1st Battalion of Engineers include men who have wide reputations as marksmen. It is understood that Major Gen. John C. Bates, commanding Department of Missouri, will be here Monday and Tuesday to award the medals. Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf., is officer in charge; Capt. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., is statistical officer, and Capt. John Robertson, 6th Inf., chief range officer.

The crack 6th Infantry ball team met their Waterloo yesterday at the hands of the Engineers. The score was 14 to 3. The game was characterized by the heavy hitting and good all-around playing of the Engineers.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., July 31, 1902.

The sharpshooters' competition began the first of the week on the Fort Bliss range. The men are from the 4th and 12th Infantry and 12th Cavalry, from Forts Ringgold, Brown, McIntosh and Sam Houston, and reached the post last week. Only one man from this battalion has been selected to enter the contest—1st Sergt. Henry Clark of Co. L, who is a sharpshooter. The 4th Infantry, however, has entered a man from every company in the regiment, besides two others as distinguished marksmen. The competitors are Lance Corp. John R. Dillard, Corp. Robert Travis, Corp. John Connell, Sergt. Michael McLaughlin, Sergt. Martin Dunbar, Musician Sheridan D. Simmons, Corp. Frank Wesner, Sergt. Joseph Ross, Private Adie McPheater, Private Robert Ziggle, Sergt. John Williams, Private John Grant. The officers with the detachment are Captains Smith and Simmons and Lieut. A. J. Greer. This post was chosen as being the best one in the department for the annual competition, as it has recently been put in fine order with the latest and safest rifle pits, is a fine stretch of level ground and just half a mile from the garrison. The ten best shots will go from here to the Army competition at Fort Sheridan.

Mrs. Wickham, wife of Lieut. Frank D. Wickham, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks, is convalescing.

Mrs. Haskell, wife of Col. H. L. Haskell, has been ill for the past week.

On the first of this month was the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Gen. Benito Juarez. The flags of Mexico were all at half-mast in commemoration of the hero.

Col. Harry L. Haskell with Major Colville P. Terrell, Captains Clinton, Davis, Ballou, Lieutenants Childs, Carter, Whipple, Craig and Keck, made a formal call upon Governor Miguel Ahumada and his staff at Juarez last week. Consul Mallen, the Mexican Consul in El Paso, accompanied the officers and acted as interpreter, and a very enjoyable time was spent by all. It is an exchange of courtesies that should more frequently be indulged in.

A number of the officers and their wives attended the ball in Juarez last week, given to Governor Ahumada, who is a very popular man with both Mexicans and Americans.

Miss Evelyn Logan, daughter of Major and Mrs. Logan, is visiting friends in Cloudcroft, New Mexico.

Quite an exciting game of ball was played at the post last week between the El Paso Browns and the post team. The latter came out ahead, the score being 14 to 5. During the game Corporal Forsythe had his finger broken and Ray Pollard of the El Paso Browns was overcome by the heat.

Major and Mrs. Hammatt, of El Paso, gave a dinner this week at the Sheldon hotel, complimentary to Governor Ahumada and Mayor Onate, of Mexico. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Juan Blanco, Senor Garcia Cuadra, Senor Felipe Seijas, Capt. F. W. Smith and Lieut. Allen J. Greer, of San Antonio; Capt. Glenn H. Davis and Lieut. Alfred Aloe, of Fort Bliss; Miss Beall, Miss Clardy, Miss Wilson and Mr. Hugh McLean.

Miss Withers, of San Antonio, a sister of the wife of Major John L. Bullis, is visiting Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, of El Paso.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 3, 1902.

Kansas will send troops to Fort Riley in the latter part of September to be present at the fall maneuvers, according to the Topeka State Journal. It was the first intention to send the two State regiments and the one field battery to Emporia for the annual encampment, but owing to the failure of the city to keep up to certain parts of its contract, the arrangements have all been declared off, with the above result. Nebraska, with two regiments, a troop of cavalry and a light battery, will probably follow the lead of her sister State, the matter being now under the serious advisement of the State Adjutant General.

Miss Mae Bromley, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James B. Erwin, cavalry post, during the early summer, left for her home on Wednesday last.

Major Henry P. Birmingham, Medical Department, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was a visitor in the post last week.

For the first time since its return from the Philippine Islands the band of the 4th Cavalry appeared at guard mount on Thursday evening, mounted, as well as the

guard itself. Hereafter twice each week, Mondays and Thursdays, until further orders, this ceremony will be mounted.

Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., rejoined the garrison on Thursday from a two months' leave spent at different Eastern points. He leaves next week for Fort Leavenworth to attend the staff and War College at that post.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, 5th Cav., recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, will leave this week with Mrs. Holbrook and family for San Francisco, to sail to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Mrs. James L. Griffes, wife of Chaplain Griffes, has returned to the post from an extended visit to her parents in Chicago. Miss Margaret Townes, her sister, accompanied her and will spend a season here.

Mrs. Alfred Carson is visiting his brother, Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Field Art.

The usual officers' hop on Friday night was an exceptionally well attended affair, in spite of the hot weather. After the dancing ices and refreshments were served on the lawn of the officers' mess.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Art. Corps, entertained at dinner on Friday evening in honor of Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 9th Cav., prior to his departure for the Philippines to join his regiment. Lieutenant Ruggles was but recently transferred from the 4th Cavalry.

Lieuts. L. W. Oliver and F. I. Otis, 8th Cav., have succeeded Capt. L. R. Holbrook, 5th Cav., as adjutant (post) and post treasurer, respectively. It was hoped that Captain Holbrook would be detained on duty at this post by the Secretary of War, as his promotion takes him back to the Philippines, where he has already served for four years with but a comparatively short tour of duty in the States; but the "powers that be" saw otherwise.

FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Tex., Aug. 2, 1902.

Capt. Chas. J. Symmonds, 12th Cav., left for Fort Bliss last Saturday in compliance with Department orders for the purpose of acting as a judge in the departmental small-arms contest for the Infantry.

Lieuts. O. S. Lusk and L. W. Cass, 12th Cav., returned yesterday from the State encampment at Austin, where they had a delightful ten days' stay. They report that the cordial treatment accorded them by the citizens of the State, the militia especially, was unexcelled by any reception ever before given them. The 12th Cavalry band also returned from the encampment. It is generally reported that the mounted band made a lasting impression upon the spectators. Every one seemed to enjoy the trip.

The Misses Lifton, from Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, were visitors at the post Thursday and Friday. A very pleasant dance was given for them and for Miss Blocker, of San Antonio, who is the guest of her relatives, Major J. F. Guilfoyle and family.

Lieuts. Jas. E. Abbott and Jas. S. Butler, 12th Cav., have requested leave of absence for a short time before taking up their studies at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1.

Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav., and family, returned from San Antonio where they have been for several months on account of the ill health of the major. We are delighted to note the improvement in his condition and his return to the post.

Mr. E. Macaulay Hartwick, member Am. Soc. C.E., U.S. assistant engineer, from Galveston, spent two days at the post during the week making a general survey of the surroundings preparatory to the preparation of plans and specifications for putting in a thorough sewerage system which it is hoped will be completed as soon as possible.

The people of the post very strongly realize the need of means of entertainment and athletic exercise and are resorting to every means possible to supply the needed fixtures for such diversion from the monotony of routine duties and quiet of a frontier post. There is a splendid tennis court now nearing completion and the lovers of this sport are anticipating a considerable amount of pleasure from it. Ping pong is all the go; every day and evening the several tables at the post are surrounded by interested players. Polo will soon be played by two teams that have recently been organized. The officers have had very little trouble in getting good ponies for this sport. There is quite a fine golf course here, and more interest is being manifested in the game daily. With the numerous resources at hand it is believed that there will be a great round of pleasure here during the coming fall and winter season.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1902.

Dr. M. Selby Purnell, recently appointed surgeon, U.S.A., arrived from Berlin, Md., on Tuesday.

Mrs. Clement, wife of Capt. Henry C. Clement, Jr., 29th Inf., gave a reception to her sister, Mrs. Geo. C. Bunting, who is visiting her. The guests were: Col. and Mrs. William P. Rogers, Major and Mrs. A. A. Augur, Major and Mrs. James S. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Geo. D. Moore, Miss Baldwin, Miss Moore, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes and Miss Estes, Mrs. G. S. Nettles, Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, Mrs. Edie, Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. and C. H. Crallie, Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Leonard, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, Miss Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Powers, Mrs. Wm. S. Grimes, Mrs. B. E. Elridge, Dr. L. A. Thompson, Lieuts. John Randolph, H. J. Lawrence, R. S. Pike, Vernon W. Boller, John W. Ward, A. M. Shipp, John L. DeWitt, Henry M. Bankhead and J. M. Petty.

Capt. W. E. Apple, assistant surgeon, left for Cuba with recruits on Wednesday. Capt. Geo. D. Moore and Lieut. A. M. Shipp will take 100 recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week.

Lieut. C. S. Nettles is at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Va., on a brief leave.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 2, 1902.

The Country Club was the scene of a brilliant affair Thursday night. An open-air dance was given on the lawn, and the music was furnished by the 12th Infantry band. Mrs. S. D. Sturgis was hostess of the day, and among those who went over from here were: Col. and Mrs. J. W. Bubb, the Misses Bubb, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee, Capt. and Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Coeche, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hepburn, Capt. W. F. Creary, Capt. F. L. Winn, Capt. J. P. Harbeson, Lieut. J. F. Howell and

M. N. Falls and Miss Creary. A very enjoyable evening was passed.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu gave a delightful little supper Friday evening, in honor of Miss Ada Bubb, who is visiting her father and mother at this post. Among other guests were Messrs. Street and Coffin, of Salt Lake City, the Misses Ada, Clara, and Helen Bubb, Capt. and Mrs. Adelbert Cronkhite, and Capt. Frank L. Winn. Miss Ada Bubb left Friday for Galesburg, Ill., after a delightful month's visit.

Lieuts. F. J. McConnell, D. T. Merrill, and S. A. White, are at Fort Russell, attending the annual department range competition.

Capt. J. P. Harbeson, who left Wednesday on his two months' leave of absence, will visit his home in Kentucky.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Barth leave Monday for a short visit to Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Lieut. W. P. Platt left Saturday morning for Brighton, to be gone several days.

Mrs. Henry E. Hoyt and son left Friday morning for a short visit to Brighton, Utah.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Aug. 1, 1902.

The transport Thomas, after a voyage of 25 days, reached port early Friday morning, Aug. 1. The Thomas brought a battalion of the 25th Infantry, headquarters, band, and two battalions of the 24th Infantry, a squadron of the 10th Cavalry, 561 discharged soldiers, 59 short-term men, 27 men of the Marine Corps, 77 sick and 4 insane. Among those returning in the Thomas were: Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, Col. C. McKibbin, Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes and Daniel Cormier, Majors E. B. Bolton, Z. W. Torrey and E. F. Gardner, Capt. T. G. Carson, J. S. Parker, R. L. Bush, James A. Moss, H. C. Keene, G. A. Skinner, George H. McMaster, Albert Laws, H. B. Nelson, John Howard, and E. B. Gose, Lieuts. G. H. Shields, Martin Novak, W. T. Bates and J. M. Walling.

The 7th Infantry gives a battalion dress parade every afternoon at 5.30, and a little later a battalion of the Artillery gives a parade, which adds much to the pleasure of the garrison. The 7th Infantry band also gives a concert every Wednesday, while the Artillery band gives its concert on Friday afternoons.

Lieut. E. L. Zane is in the city spending some time with his aunt, Mrs. Loughborough.

Dr. and Mrs. Purviance, of the general hospital, gave a delightful pink tea on Friday afternoon, July 25, in honor of Major and Mrs. Kendall. The beautiful new quarters of Dr. and Mrs. Purviance were handsomely decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Purviance was assisted by Mrs. Rich and Mrs. Rafferty, who served the tea, while Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Newgarden served the ices. The guests were the officers of the garrison and their wives, and the officers and their wives from the harbor posts.

Lieuts. S. D. Embick, R. F. McMillan, C. E. Kilbourne and R. P. Brower left during the week to attend the Artillery School of Instruction at Fort Monroe, Va.

The battalion of the 17th Infantry, under command of Major C. D. Cowles, left Wednesday morning, July 30, for their new stations at Fort Lawton and Vancouver Barracks.

Miss Haden is spending some time with her brother, Captain Haden.

Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes, who returned on the Thomas, is quite seriously ill in the general hospital.

Among the Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past week were Capts. Edward L. Munson, Edgar W. Howe, Frederic H. Poinroy, S. Rice, B. C. Gilbert and W. C. Bennett, Lieuts. Julian A. Benjamin, Walter T. Bates, H. S. Howland, A. Poillon, H. W. Beak, C. R. Elliott, Sydney Smith, Richard W. Buchanan, O. P. M. Hazzard, G. S. Tiffany, H. E. Yates, W. N. Hughes, Jr., J. W. Barnes, T. Ross, V. D. Dixon and James B. Gowen, Col. Morris C. Foote, Chaplain Henry Swift, Chaplain C. S. Walkley, Brig. Gen. S. H. Lincoln, Brig. Gen. John Green, Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck and Lieut. Col. H. S. Turrill.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 31, 1902.

Companies A, C, D and H, 17th Infantry, under the command of Major Calvin D. Cowles, will reach Portland Friday morning. L Company, commanded by Capt. Edgar W. Howe and Lieut. Edward C. Bolton, will go on to Fort Lawton, their temporary station. The remaining three companies will proceed to Vancouver Barracks. The officers accompanying the command, besides Major Cowles, are Major Lea Febiger, Capt. T. L. Smith, Henry J. Hunt and David P. Cordray, Lieuts. Robert O. Van Horn, Leonard J. Mygatt and Elvin H. Wagner. Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood arrived at Vancouver Barracks Tuesday.

Lieut. L. N. Bushfield now stationed here will leave for Fort Lawton upon the arrival of Co. L, 17th Infantry, at the post.

Mrs. James E. Eastman, widow of the late Captain Eastman, 2d Art., who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Richmond at this post for several weeks, left on July 22 for a short trip north to Seattle, Victoria and Skagway, Alaska. Mrs. Eastman will be greatly missed by her friends here.

Mrs. Chute, Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Dyer and Miss Black were delightfully entertained at luncheon on Thursday by Mrs. David P. Loring, of Portland.

Gen. and Mrs. William Sinclair, U.S.A., retired, who are making a tour of the West, arrived here last week from the Yellowstone Park, and will spend some time with their daughter, Mrs. H. L. Hawthorne.

Captain Bethel, Mr. Hornsby Evans and Mr. Tutherford, made the ascent of Mount Hood last week and returned home Saturday, much pleased with their trip in spite of the fatigue of the journey.

Capt. H. L. Hawthorne returned the first of the week with the 26th Battery from the encampment at Albany with the Oregon militia. The encampment was planned to last ten days, but owing to a lack of State funds, was broken up at the end of the week.

MASSACHUSETTS IN JOINT MANEUVERS.

Adjutant General Dalton, of Massachusetts, has issued orders directing the 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery and the Naval Brigade, M.V.M., to perform their camp and annual drills for 1902, participating in conjunction with the Army and Navy in the summer maneuvers projected by the War and Navy Departments, to take place between Aug. 30 and Sept. 6, 1902. Col. James A. Frye, com-

manding 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery, M.V.M., with his staff and six companies will report at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, for assignment. He will detach three companies of his command to report at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., and three companies to report at Fort Greble, Jamestown, R.I.; these commands to report on Saturday, Aug. 30, 1902.

Capt. George R. H. Buffington, chief of Naval Brigade, M.V.M., will report with his command at Newport, R.I., where it will be distributed among the vessels of North Atlantic fleet assigned by the Navy Department. The command will be assembled in season to be embarked on the fleet Aug. 31.

Both commanding officers will inform the proper officers as to the exact number of men that will respond for this duty, in order that the proper subsistence supplies may be furnished. In concluding the order, General Dalton says: "This being the first opportunity for the militia of the Commonwealth to operate in conjunction with the forces of the Regular Army and Navy, it is expected that the militia of the Commonwealth under this order will comply strictly with such orders and instructions that may come to them from the officers of the two branches of the Service as may be designated to exercise supervision and command."

RANK OF CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Guian, Samar, P. I., June 26, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A recent answer to a correspondent in the JOURNAL reads:

"Subscriber Asks: A 2d Lieutenant and a contract surgeon are named as a Board of Survey; which of the two will be recorder? Answer: Probably the second lieutenant."

My attention was called to this by a contract surgeon, who holds that he should sit on a Board of Survey over a 2d lieutenant. I believe your answer is rather evasive. In the Philippines it is a very common occurrence to see the two on boards together, and the surgeon is always the recorder. He has no rank, except, unfortunately, for quarters. This evil I have often heard discussed in the Army, as it frequently happens that 2d lieutenants of two or three years' service are ranked out on a transport, or in other places, by a man of often thirty days' service.

M. E. M.

STATE TROOPS.

Details from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Divisions of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York, went on board the Aileen Saturday, Aug. 3. The 1st and 3d Divisions being assigned to the starboard watch and the 2d and 4th Divisions, the port watch, while the 5th Division took charge of the engine room. A run through the East River and Hell Gate to Manhasset Bay was made, where anchor was let go while waiting for the men who had taken part in the sailing cutter race, under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. Adjutant General Henry and Lieutenant Commander Fry, of the Governor's staff, made a call on Captain Fornshaw and were received with naval honors. From Manhasset Bay a run for Huntington Harbor was made, where a good anchorage was found for the night. In the morning, swimming liberty being given, all hands went over the side and enjoyed the salt water. A dense fog prevented an early start, but anchor was weighed at 8 o'clock and a short run made to Smithtown Bay that the gun crews might indulge in target practice. A fierce wind, rain and electrical storm, lasting about half an hour, passed over the ship about noon, but outside of a wetting, the tars came through the squall all right. The return to mooring at Bay Ridge was made at 7:30 Sunday evening. The resignation of Ensign Montaut, of the 1st Division, on account of business, has been received.

An encampment of Maine State troops will be held at the State camp ground, Augusta, Me., from Aug. 12 to 22. Capt. S. A. Cloman, 23d U.S. Inf., has been detailed by the War Department to attend the encampment.

Participation in civil meetings in the National Guard give no right to enlisted men to criticize their superiors or refer to them in inappropriate terms. This has been illustrated in the case of several enlisted men of the 71st New York, who undertook to assume the reins of authority at a civil meeting, and, it is alleged, referred to superiors in improper terms. Colonel Bates, on hearing of the particulars, promptly procured the dishonorable discharge of the alleged ringleader and several other men who acted unsoldierly will be punished. Enlisted men in the militia should beware of the advice of "guardhouse lawyers," who assume to know more about military regulations and how to run a company than their superior officers.

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Permission has been granted to the commissioned officers of the 13th New York to spend a week at Fisher's Island during the combined Army and Navy maneuvers from Aug. 29 to Sept. 6 next. Major Turpin, Captain Pendry and Lieutenant Frank have been appointed a committee to make the arrangements necessary. They will provide tentage and camp equipage, cooking utensils and also a cook. The officers attending will be assigned stations with Army officers during the week. Major Turpin will be in command of the delegation attending, and the following are the names of the officers who have applied for the detail: Major G. G. Cochran, Adjutant T. R. Fleming, Capts. W. I. Taylor, J. H. Thompson, F. C. Murphy, C. H. Kemp, H. H. Royce and B. Pendry, Captain Chemedlin, Lieuts. A. S. Farewell, W. H. VanKleek, E. J. Reilly, T. J. Frank, C. W. Little and C. D. Crawford. Efforts will be made to have entire the regiment encamp at Plum Island next year, different detachments going there each week.

The 1st Regiment of Maryland went into camp at Belair, Md., on Aug. 2 to remain until Aug. 9. Col. Chas. A. Little was in command, and the camp was named "Camp Saunders" in honor of the Adjutant General of the State. Governor Smith was tendered a review on Aug. 7.

Naval militiamen of Pennsylvania boarded the U.S.S. Panther at Philadelphia on Aug. 4 for a cruise along the Atlantic coast.

Troop A of the Maryland National Guard will leave Baltimore on Aug. 9 on a practice march through Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Charlestown, West Va., will be the objective point, and the detachment will return to Baltimore about Aug. 21. It is to be a volunteer affair, and the State is to pay the actual expenses and provide subsistence for the men. The rifle team to represent Troop A in the interstate matches at Sea Girt, N.J., next month is as follows: Capt. Jos. W. Shirley, 1st Lieut. C. Lyon Rogers, Jr., Sergt. H. C. Shirley, Jr., Sergt. F. G. Evans, Sergt. Norman Stump,

Capt. Robert Garrett, Capt. S. J. Fort and Troopers Ralph Ashton, R. E. Edwards, George Neilson and J. N. Numsen. The men have been ordered to report for practice at the Fort McHenry range every Monday afternoon during the month of August. Major Bell, captain of the District of Columbia National Guard rifle range team, has given the team from the 5th Regiment of Baltimore, which is to shoot at Sea Girt, N.J., the use of the fine Ordway range, near Washington, during the month of August.

Increased facilities for drilling are badly needed by the 12th New York, its present drill hall being much too small. This could be and should be enlarged by the addition of two more lots to extend the depth of the armory. The 12th is now among the largest regiments in the State, and application has been made to increase it to a twelve-company command. Plans have been prepared for a two-story house for the use of shooters at Creedmoor, fitted up with every needed convenience. Application has also been made for permission to wear white body belts and white trousers on dress occasions.

Co. G, 2d Regiment, Idaho National Guard, located at Lewiston, Idaho, has just completed the erection of a wooden armory costing a little less than one thousand dollars. The plans were prepared and the construction superintended by the captain, Ernest McCullough, C.E., who is a practising civil engineer and architect in that city, and who has served two terms as city engineer and building inspector there. The drill room is fifty by sixty feet. The company room is twenty by twenty-two, with lockers all round. The officers' room is twelve by twenty, and the sergeants' room ten by twenty. Between the company room and the officers' and non-commissioned officers' room is a corridor ten feet wide and twenty-two feet long containing the gun racks. The company was mustered in last November with forty members. It now contains sixty-five members and is growing. In addition to the two musicians provided by law, three drummers and three fifers have been enlisted. The company drills once each week and it is the intention of the officers to show it frequently in public to keep up the public interest in the company. The armory has been equipped with electric light and the floor especially prepared for dancing. It is becoming the center of attraction to the citizens. The roof is a handsome bowstring girder truss making a clear span of fifty feet. Captain McCullough has prepared illustrations of the manual of arms in two sheets showing the positions of soldiers drilling with the magazine rifle. The figures are nearly four inches high.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENN'A.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 23, 1902.

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the officers and men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania upon the unprecedented success that attended the encampment of the Division held at Gettysburg, Pa., July 13 to 19, 1902. Never before in the history of the National Guard has such a high degree of efficiency been attained, and the discipline and conduct of the troops been so eminently satisfactory. The hope of the Commander-in-Chief, as well as the officers of the Guard, that the privilege of encamping upon the historic field of Gettysburg would be appreciated by all who participated in this encampment, has been fully realized. The behavior of the troops, the efficient condition of the several commands, the willingness to perform all duty faithfully and promptly, and the knowledge of the requirements of the service, were the subject of commendation and praise from the Honorable Secretary of War and the distinguished officers of the U.S. Army who accompanied him on his visit to the encampment. Every member of the National Guard may well feel a personal pride in the organization and deem it an honor to enjoy membership therein, realizing however that its reputation, efficiency and morale is in the keeping of the individual member, and upon each devolves the duty of maintaining its present efficiency and admittedly high personnel. The citizenship of the State recognize that the National Guard is the conservator of the public peace and of law and order. If it is efficient it will inspire confidence in the people and hold in check the passions of the thoughtless and irresponsible who in time of excitement may menace life and property. If its personnel is kept at the present high standard, or advanced, the service will attract the best of the young men of our State and give them a training in and knowledge of military affairs that will add materially to their worth as citizens, and to their individual advantage. The Commander-in-Chief, speaking for the people of the Commonwealth, therefore congratulates the National Guard of Pennsylvania upon the present proud position to which it has attained, and indulges the hope that the untiring effort, the devotion to duty, the insistence upon a high personnel, and the willingness to indulge in personal sacrifices for the good of the Commonwealth and the advancement of the National Guard, may still continue.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS J. STEWART, Adjutant General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

PANAY.—In further answer to your question asking if a discharged soldier suffering from rheumatism, just returned from the Philippines, could enter the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., we would say that Par. 43, Manual Medical Dept., 1898, says: "The Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is under the direction of the Secretary of War, and is devoted to the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the military and naval service of the United States, the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and of the Marine Hospital Service, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, for such diseases as the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas have an established reputation in benefiting, except that cases of venereal disease will not be admitted."

A. E. C.—Hugh P. Brown, late private, G. 4th Cavalry, was discharged at Manila, P.I., Aug. 16, 1898, under provisions of G. O. No. 40, A.G.O., 1898, a private. There is no record of his subsequent enlistment, and his present whereabouts is not known.

J. M. C.—Frank Tracey was re-enlisted Dec. 28, 1901 and is now a corporal of the 39th Co., Coast Artillery, stationed at San Diego Barracks, Cal.

MILITIA.—It is hard to say what action the coming Congress may take on the Dick Militia bill, but favorable action is looked for. It has some excellent features, but at the same time there are conditions in it which will be found impracticable for citizen soldiers to meet, as their time is necessarily limited, in earning their daily bread.

D. M.—George D. Miller was discharged at Discharge Camp at Angel Island, Cal., June 24, 1902, by expiration of service, a private, Co. H, 34th Infantry. There is no record of re-enlistment and his present whereabouts is not known. His term of service expired June 12, 1902, but he was held in service under orders from War Department, dated Dec. 21, 1901.

A. A. L. F.—Burke Boyce; name not found on rolls of Troop D, 3d Cavalry. John B. Boyce, born at New Madrid, Mo.; roll of Troop D, 3d Cavalry for May and June, 1902, shows him "pres." for duty with his troop en route to United States, a private. The troop is now stationed at Fort Assinnibine, Mont.

W. F. S.—James F. Fitzgibbon, who was re-enlisted

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Dec. 19, 1899, at San Francisco, Cal., and sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., is borne on roll of Co. M, 15th Infantry, dated April 30, 1902, as "present," a private. The regiment is under orders to return to United States. Date of sailing from Manila not known. Name not borne on reports of deaths to include June 10, 1902.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Daniel McL. Crowley; last report April 30, 1902, shows him transferred as private from Troop B, 3d Cavalry, to Troop B, 11th Cavalry. Name not borne on reports of deaths to include June 10, 1902. The 11th Cavalry is not under orders to return to the United States. Address Manila, P.I. The 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 3d Cavalry have returned to the United States, and the 3d Squadron is now en route to the United States.

J. D. asks: Will a tattooing on the arm bar a young man from entering West Point, or for examination for a commission from the ranks? Answer.—No.

J. H.—The U.S.S. Maine, which was blown up in Havana Harbor in 1898, was classed as a second class battleship.

J. F. C.—For movements of troops you will have to watch the Army and Navy Journal. We publish them as soon as the orders are issued or information is received.

READER.—Apply to the American News Company, New York city, and they can get you the book you desire.

CONSTANT READER.—The Marine Hospital Service is under the control of the Treasury Department. Apply to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., for the information desired.

P. W. asks in what regiment Gen. Jacob H. Smith served in the Santiago campaign, and whether he was not at one time a major in the 2d Infantry. Answer.—Previous to June 30, 1898, when he was promoted to Lieutenant colonel of the 12th Infantry, General Smith was a major in the 2d Infantry. He was promoted to colonel, 17th Infantry, Oct. 20, 1890.

J. L. asks if Troop I, 3d Cavalry, is under orders to return to San Francisco, Cal. Answer.—Troop I, 2d Cavalry, is now en route to San Francisco, and goes thence to Montana.

READER asks whether there are to be medals issued to the members of Admiral Seymour's China squadron or to the crew of the U.S.S. St. Paul. Answer.—No.

J. J. B. asks: In filling vacancies in the lowest commissioned rank is the West Point graduating class list exhausted before promotions can be made from the ranks? Answer.—Yes.

R. F. says: I enlisted in December, 1898, and was discharged by favor. Am I entitled to one month's extra

pay? Answer.—No. 2. Can a soldier upon discharge buy the rifle he used during his term of service. Answer.—No.

J. K. asks: Who was the commanding officer at Fort Monroe, Va., during 1897 and '98, and where he is stationed now? Answer.—Col. R. T. Frank. He is now a brigadier general, retired. Address Vineyard Haven, Mass.

M. E. M. asks: Is there any date set for the return of the 11th U.S. Infantry, now serving in the Philippines? Answer.—Some time in 1904.

READER asks: Can a deserter from the U.S. Navy, who has been such for two years or more, under any circumstances make claim for a dishonorable discharge? Can he regain his citizenship and is he free from the jurisdiction of the naval authorities? Answer.—He can get a dishonorable discharge if he has not left the United States during the period. Nothing but a special act of Congress or a pardon by the President will restore citizenship.

A. B. says: I re-enlisted in the 6th Infantry in the Philippines Islands March 21, 1902. Did not transfer for the reason that I wished to complete my naturalization papers here. Am very desirous of going back to Philippines. Will the Department entertain application for transfer to some organization serving over there? Answer.—Yes.

M. H. R. asks if there is any cholera in Vigan, and if cholera is on the decrease. How long will the troops be required to remain in the islands now that peace has been declared? Have you any idea when the 25th Infantry and the 11th Cavalry will return to the States, and where they will be located? Answer.—Cholera is reported to be decreasing in Manila, but is more difficult to control in the provinces. We do not know whether there are any cases at Vigan. The 25th Infantry is now on its way home; the 11th Cavalry will probably come home in 1906.

INQUIRER asks the probable station of the 7th U.S. Infantry on reaching this country. Answer.—At San Francisco.

R. K. O. P. asks: 1. When is the 11th Infantry likely to return to the United States? 2. Has it not had tropical service enough, or does not service in Porto Rico count? Answer.—1. In 1904. 2. Service in Porto Rico does not answer.

W. C. asks in regard to the medals to be given to the men of the Navy who took part in the West Indies campaign during the war with Spain: 1. Are all the men who were in the Navy at that time entitled to medals, or only those who were at Santiago? 2. When will they be issued? Answer.—1. The men who served with the North Atlantic Squadron in any engagement in West Indian waters are entitled to medals. 2. They are to be issued within a few months, as soon as medals are completed by the mint.

C. R. E. asks if any of the vacancies for 1st Lieutenant of Infantry will be filled before all have passed, or are they waiting so that all can be appointed at once? Answer.—They are being filled as rapidly as possible. See promotions of 2d lieutenants of Infantry in Journal of

SOLDIER asks: Is there any existing regulation or order which prohibits the detail of a non-commissioned officer on special duty as provost sergeant in charge of police and fatigue parties? Answer.—No.

MRS. W. B. asks where the 15th Infantry will be stationed when it arrives in this country and when it will sail. Answer.—Part of the 15th Infantry is now on sea route for home. The rest of the regiment will sail this month. It will be stationed at Monterey, Cal.

MRS. M. W. R. asks when it is anticipated that the new post at Indianapolis Arsenal will be completed and ready for occupancy by the battalion of Infantry which is ordered there? Answer.—This cannot be definitely answered. It may be that the battalion of the 3d Infantry will not go to Indianapolis at all.

S. C. L. asks whether or not contract surgeons and dental surgeons are entitled to be saluted by enlisted men and sentinels on post. Par. 1575, A.R., says they are entitled to the same respect and obedience from enlisted men as commissioned officers, but does not say the same compliments. Answer.—Contract surgeons and dental surgeons are entitled to the same respect and obedience from enlisted men as commissioned officers and it would follow that they are entitled to the salutes which are a mark of respect and a recognition of authority. It is always best in such matters to err on the side of courtesy which costs nothing. Gentlemen salute each other wherever there is any occasion for the exchange of courtesies, without regard to military authority. Military regulations do not create the obligation, of courtesy but simply direct as to the method of its expression.

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BALLARD—BROWNING. At Wilmington, O., Aug. 2, 1902. Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, Philippine Scouts, to Grace D. Browning, only daughter of Charles N. Browning, and sister of Lieut. Kent Browning, 13th Inf.

GARRARD—WILLIAMS. At St. Stephen's Church, Manila, P.I., June 26. Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Q.M.

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GIGNOUX—MATTHIESSEN. At Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1902. Lieut. Frederic Evelyn Gignoux, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Frances Sophie, daughter of Mr. E. A. Matthiesen.

HATCH—EMERY. At Christ Church, Exeter, N.H., Aug. 2, 1902, by the Rev. Edward Goodridge, Capt. Charles S. Hatch, U.S.M.C., to Miss Maud Evangeline Emery, daughter of Judge Emery.

JUDD—BUCKNELL. At the Island Chapel, Saranac Inn, N.Y., by the Rev. W. C. Richardson, rector of St. James Church, Philadelphia, Gertrude, daughter of Mrs. Emma W. and the late William Bucknell, to Dr. Charles Hollister Judd, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

BARNES. At San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1902, Gen. W. H. Barnes, father of Lieut. John W. Barnes, 18th U.S. Inf.

GAPEN. At Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1902, Washington Fort Gapen, father of Lieut. Nelson Gapen, asst. surg., U.S.A.

HAMMOND. At Portland, Maine, Aug. 1, 1902, Jonas Hamilton, father of Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th U.S. Cav.

HALL. At the Columbia Hotel, Portland, Me., July 29, 1902, Lucretia French, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf.

PHINNEY. At Cooperstown, N.Y., July 30, 1902, Mrs. Sarah Lissenden Phinney, daughter of the late Chaplain Charles S. Stewart, U.S.N., and sister of Col. Charles S. Stewart, U.S.A., retired.

ROBERTS. Genevieve B. Roberts, wife of Capt. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., at Harrisburg, Penn., Aug. 1, 1902. Interment at Manchester, Vt., Aug. 4.

ROSS. At Washington, D.C., July 29, 1902, Hon. John Wesley Ross, father of Lieut. Tenney Ross, 13th U.S. Inf.

RUSSELL. At Winder Georgia, July 15, 1902, Mrs. Harriet Brumby Russell, mother of Lieut. Robert L. Russell, U.S. Navy, and granddaughter of Capt. Alexander Bravard, of the Revolutionary Army.

VON HERRMANN. At the home of her son, Charles, at Raleigh, N.C., on July 14, 1902, Eveline von Herrmann, widow of Capt. C. J. von Herrmann, 4th U.S. Inf., in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Interred at the National Cemetery, Arlington.

YOUNG. Suddenly, at Hyattsville, Md., on Aug. 1, Major J. M. T. Young, U.S.M.C., retired. Interred at Annapolis Naval Cemetery, on Aug. 4.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Provision is made in the German naval estimates of 1903 for increasing the effective strength of the navy by 35,000 men.

The Prince of Wales, by his appointment to the rank of general, now holds a higher rank in the British Army than in the Navy.

The 31-knot torpedo-boat destroyer *Mode*, built to the order of the Swedish Government, was successfully launched from Yarrow's works, at Poplar, England, on July 22, in the presence of the Swedish Minister and others.

The warships under construction in the United Kingdom on June 30 last amounted to 57, of a displacement of 327,140 tons. Sixteen of these vessels, with a displacement of 139,700 tons, were being constructed in Government yards.

On Saturday, July 19, in the presence of the Czar and the Dowager Empress of Russia, the first keel plate of the new first-class battleship *Oleg* was laid, and the battleship-of-the-line *Orel* was launched.

Lord Robert has informed a correspondent that "so far as can be ascertained, all guns formerly in the possession of the Boers are gradually being accounted for, and the Boer generals are doing all in their power to assist the Government in this matter."

The effect of the loss of the Spanish possessions—Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines—has in the past year been plainly demonstrated. The London *Engineer* says, by the further falling off in exportation from Barcelona to those islands, the value of exports to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines having fallen to £72,000, whereas in the year 1900 it was £360,000, and in 1899 the amount was £2,800,000.

Further experiments have been made with the British submarine boats at Barrow. No. 2, which has undergone important improvements, both in her steering and driving gear, was subjected to severe tests in the docks. The boat maintained a speed of 12 knots, running with her

turret awash, against 10 knots, the result of her previous performance, while the speed submerged has been increased from 7 to 8 knots.

An article in a French Service paper draws attention to the peculiar nervous excitement which is said to be characteristic of the troops on the Italian frontier. The officers feel that a constant strain is upon their attention, and though qualities of vigor and alertness are aroused, there is often a tendency towards exaggeration. It is in the Alps that the inquietude is greatest, as the available passes are few, and if hostilities were intended, the capture of one or more of them by *coup de main* would be attempted. With this thought in their minds, minute precautions are taken by officers and a state of great mental tension arises. A night surprise is what is always anticipated, and the suggestion is made that good watchdogs, which would give tongue at the approach of any stranger, would be a safeguard, and would contribute to relieve the anxiety of officers and men in these lonely stations.

The British War Office has issued regulations to be observed for the demobilization of the army in South Africa. These form a pamphlet extending over forty pages, and contain very minute and detailed instructions as to the method in which the work is to be carried out. To the orders proper there are no fewer than eight appendices. These include forms which are to be filled up by commanding officers, notifying employers of the return to civil life of men now serving with the colors, but whose situations the employers had promised to keep open for them. Sir Walter Foster has been informed by the War Office that the total number of deaths from enteric fever among British troops in South Africa was 3,774, or 20.97 per 1,000, during the first year of the war; 2,561, or 10.63 per 1,000, during the second year; 1,696, or 6.64 per 1,000, during the period from October 12, 1901, to May 31, 1902, when the war ended.

TARGET PRACTICE ABROAD.

Among recent publications from the Bureau of Military Information of the War Department none is of greater interest than the volume entitled "Target Practice and Remount Systems Abroad," of which we made brief mention last week. This publication was arranged by Lieut. Colonel William A. Simpson and Capts. Eaton A. Edwards and Joseph S. Herron, all of the Army, and it presents in assembled form a vast amount of information compiled by U.S. military attachés at various European capitals. It gives graphic outline of the methods of infantry training in vogue in the armies of the Old World together with many interesting facts concerning the important subject of military remounts.

The course of training for men of the German infantry, beginning with preliminary instruction, comprises range firing, and lastly field or combat firing. The firing exercises are conducted with great exactness and in one year of work the soldier is expected to have fitted himself to use a rifle well in actual warfare. By ingenious methods the advance of reinforcements, or the thinning of a line of infantry, or the advance of a column of soldiers is simulated. Balloon targets are used to represent lines of sharpshooters lying in a trench. Inflation keeps them erect, and when punctured by a bullet they soon collapse, showing the firing line that another enemy has fallen. The agility of sharpshooters is represented by a variety of targets which can be made to pop up and down out of trenches and behind embankments at will. Other moveable targets are attached to sleds, and drawn over the surface of the ground by steam power or by horses. Cash gratuities, badges and other prizes are given enlisted men for proficiency in target practice and in the case of the officers a sword, saber or a fine watch is presented.

The experience of the South African war has already led to pronounced modifications in the musketry regulations of the British army, and the new regulations provide a system of firing behind cover and encourage individuality rather than consolidated machine work. A new system of field firing has been adopted at Aldershot.

One of the peculiar features of the Russian army sys-

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tem is that a certain number of selected men of good execution and keen sight are trained in hunting wild animals, the object being to have specially trained men for difficult and dangerous duties in war. The great center of target practice work in France is at Châlons, where every year groups of horse batteries and regiments of field artillery are sent to constitute, on almost a war footing, the whole artillery and ammunition train of an army corps. In little Switzerland skill in the use of the rifle is much sought after and even before they enter the army Swiss youths have attained quite a degree of proficiency in shooting.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: American Maru, Aug. 16; City of Pekin, Aug. 26; Gaelic, Sept. 3; Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 11; China, Sept. 19; Doric, Sept. 27; Nippon Maru, Oct. 7; Peru Oct. 15.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

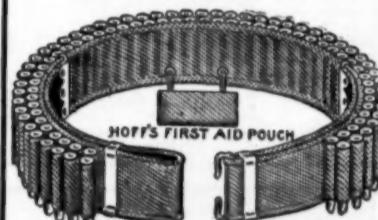
Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sierra, Aug. 14; Sonoma, Sept. 4; Ventura, Sept. 25.

From Vancouver, B.C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Empress of Japan, Aug. 18; Athenian, Sept. 1; Empress of China, Sept. 8; Empress of India, Oct. 6.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowera, Aug. 22; Aorangi, Sept. 19; Moana, Oct. 17.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Glenogle, Aug. 14; Victoria, Sept. 11; Duke of Fife, Sept. 13; Tacoma, Oct. 2.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Buffalo, N. Y., July 23, 1902. Sealed proposals for hire of dredging plant for excavation in Niagara River and Tonawanda Harbor will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 22, 1902, and then opened. Information on application. T. W. Symons, Major, Corps of Engrs.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee ordered to command when relieved in the Philippines.

District of Porto Rico—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila; Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee; Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis will assume command on Sept. 30, 1902.

Dept. of North Philippines—Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A. in temporary command. Address Manila, P.I.

Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St Paul, Minn. Brig. General W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush 12th Cav., in temporary command.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C., A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I. 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

3d Cav.—Headquarters Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal. G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops A and D, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Address other companies of the regiment not mentioned above, to San Francisco, Cal., for the present.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

Ty., I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G, H, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2. Address mail to latter place.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L, Fort Yates, N. Dak. 14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo. (temporarily); B and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

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COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station. 1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 2d. Ft. Wright, F. I., N.Y. 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal. 2d. Ft. Getty, S.C. 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I. 4th. Jackson Bks., La. 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I. 5th. Ft. Screven, T. I., Ga. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 70th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 7th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 9th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 10th. Ft. Getty, S.C. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 14th. Ft. Screven, T. I., Ga. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 16th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 17th. Ft. Santiago, Cuba. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 18th. Ft. Clenfuegos, Cuba. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. 19th. Ft. Santiago, Cuba. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 21st. Ft. Clenfuegos, Cuba. 83d. Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 22d. Ft. Havana, Cuba. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 23d. Ft. Havana, Cuba. 85th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 24th. Ft. Havana, Cuba. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 25th. Manila, P.I. 87th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. 26th. Ft. Flagler, P. S., Wash. 88th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 27th. Manila, P.I. 89th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 28th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 90th. Ft. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 30th. San Diego Bks., Cal. 91st. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 31st. Manila, P.I. 92d. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 32d. Ft. Liscum, Alaska. 93d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 33d. Ft. Canby, Wash. 94th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 34th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 95th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 36th. Manila, P.I. 97th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 98th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 38th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 99th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 102d. Ft. Howard, Md. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 103d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 105th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 106th. Camp Skagway, Alas. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 108th. Ft. Williams, Me. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 49th. Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 52d. Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 113th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 115th. San Diego, Cal. 55th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 116th. Ft. Screen, Ga. 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 117th. Ft. Getty, S.C. 57th. Ft. Joan, P.R. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 58th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th. Ft. Delaware, Del. 59th. San Juan, P.R. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 60th. Presidio, Cal. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 122d. Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I. 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I. 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G, H, and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; K, Columbia, Tenn.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Ks.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Presidio of San Fran-

cisco, Cal.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Cheane, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. K and M, Angel Is-

land, Cal.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I and L, Presidio, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, San Francisco, Cal., where regiment is ordered from Manila.

16th Inf.—Headquarters, and Cos. E, F, I, K, and L, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, C, and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Cos. B, G, H and M, were still in Philippines at last accounts but ordered home. Mail for them should be addressed to San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B and L, Fort Lawton, I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. A, Fort Keogh, Montana; Co. I, K, L and M, Fort Yates, North Dakota.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T., E, Fort Logan, H, Roots, Ark.; C, Fort Logan H, Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, E, F, G, H and I, from Manila arrived San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2. Address mail to latter place. Cos. C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; K and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.; L, Seattle, Wash.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G, and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, R. C. San Juan; E, F, G, H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; H, Mayaguez, P.R.; D, Ponce, P.R.

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MOSBY'S ESCAPE.

Col. John F. Mosby sent word to the remnant of his old guerrilla band, who held their annual reunion at Leesburg, Va., this week, that the pressure of public duty would prevent his joining them. If Mosby's memory remains active, the recent death of Col. Tichenor, of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, must have reminded him of an occasion when the pressure of private—extremely private and personal—duty caused his absence from a place where he was very much wanted. He has sometimes mentioned it, in these later years, as the "closest call" he ever had in his life.

Tichenor, who was a Union officer in the Civil War, had been sent out one night with a company in advance of the army to skirmish and establish a picket line. Before he had gone very far he stumbled upon three men on horseback, and cried: "Halt! Who goes there?" Two of the men wheeled instantly, galloped away and escaped; the third hurried forward, throwing up his hands and screaming: "I surrender! I surrender!"

Tichenor was much annoyed. He could not shoot a man who had voluntarily made himself a prisoner of war, and the direction taken by the others was such that he should have risked hitting his prisoner if he fired upon the two fugitives; so he had to let them go, and bring his one prize into camp. The captive proved to be a local preacher, who knew the country so well that the Confederates had pressed him into the service as a guide, and he revealed the fact that one of his companions was a Confederate officer, and the other the guerrilla, Mosby, who, in the then state of feeling within the Union lines, would undoubtedly have been given short shrift and hanged.

Mosby afterward met Tichenor, and told him that he did the liveliest running that night of any time in his adventurous career.—*New York Evening Post*.

INCIDENT OF THE SPANISH WAR.

Chaplain Sexton, who saw service in the war with Spain, during a recent call on Gen. L. M. Oppenheimer at his home in Austin, Tex., brought up a reminiscence of the Spanish war, vouched for as authentic by General Oppenheimer. It occurred while the 1st and 2d Texas Infantry

regiments were camped on the banks of the St. John River at Jacksonville, Fla.

The chaplain was walking down the river when he observed about a dozen young men grouped around a keg of beer and enjoying themselves in emptying it. He recognized some of his men in the crowd, and ascertaining that all were from Texas, and believing this an excellent opportunity for the exercise of his ministerial function, he addressed them upon the evils of intemperance and the sinfulness of wasting money that should be sent to their families, and finally wound up with the inquiry:

"Boys, what did you pay for that keg of beer?"

"Two and a half," responded the spokesman.

"Now, if I give you two dollars and a half for the keg, will you throw it into the river?"

"Yes, sure!" responded the spokesman.

The chaplain handed him \$2.50, saw the keg thrown into the river, and passed on with the consciousness that he had done some good to his fellow man. About an hour afterwards he returned by the same road and saw the same crowd, engaged in drinking what apparently was the same keg of beer. In astonishment the chaplain asked: "Boys, didn't I give you two dollars and a half about an hour ago to throw that keg of beer into the river?"

"Yes," responded the spokesman, "but the keg we flung into the river was about empty, and we took the two and a half you gave us and bought this one. Won't you join us?"

The chaplain made no reply, but continued his walk, ruminating upon the depravity of human nature, especially when it was in uniform.

The government of Costa Rica, it is reported, will soon grant to Chile the privilege of establishing a coaling station at Cocos Island, in the Pacific ocean, some 500 miles southwest of Panama.

Mr. A. A. Low, a brother of the Mayor of New York city, has developed an invention of Mr. Feodor C. Hirsch, in which, by the novel method of injecting kerosene into a previously heated bulb, power is generated without water. In order to prove the great efficiency of an engine of this type, the New York Kerosene Oil Engine Company has built and equipped a 38-foot launch with a 10 horse power engine. □

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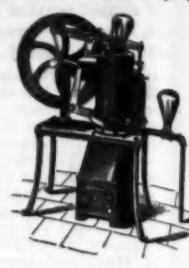
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